

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1922

[Fourteen Pages]

MR. GANDHI GIVEN  
DICTATOR'S POWER  
TO SECURE SWARAJSituation in India Not Improved  
by All-India National Congress  
Agreeing to Place All Its Ac-  
tivities in One Man's Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—LONDON, England (Saturday).—Despite the buoyant note of optimism noticeable in official Indian circles of late, the results of the initial meeting of the All-India National Congress, which opened at Ahmedabad on December 27 and closed on December 29, have given food for serious thought, if not for anxiety.

The primary result of the congress meeting has been the "resolution" brought forward by the committee nominating Mahatma Gandhi as dictator of the organizations and activities. It has placed itself completely under his guidance, and by adopting this resolution has committed its members to a program of civil disobedience, which includes non-payment of taxes, the continued enrollment of "volunteers" and other minor activities which may be calculated to embarrass the government.

Provision has also been made in the event of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and incarceration for appointment of a successor to the dictatorship. The only reservation the congress has made that might be considered a check to Mr. Gandhi's power is that he shall not curtail the proposed activities of non-cooperation or make overtures of peace to the British Government or the government without the consent of the congress. This reservation is looked upon in official circles as mere camouflage and virtually leaves Mr. Gandhi with absolute power of a dictator.

## Acceptance Unanimous

There seems to be little doubt that unanimity has been added to the situation by the unanimous acceptance of the resolution to proceed with civil disobedience. That Mr. Gandhi is still determined that swaraj shall be obtained by peaceful means in no way secures responsible authorities that he would be able to restrain his followers.

The fact that the congress has advocated continued enrollment with organizations that have been proclaimed by the provincial governments must add greatly to the situation, even when the authorities have to contend with the fact that the congress has further proposed, in accordance with Mr. Gandhi's resolution, that non-cooperators, volunteers and prospective members of proscribed organizations shall submit to arrest quietly and without obstruction.

The object of the congress in taking this step is to completely disorganize police activities by the overwhelming number of arrests that would be necessary to uphold the law. Already over 3000 arrests have taken place in Calcutta alone within the past five weeks. Many of those arrested were of course placed in confinement merely as a precautionary measure during the Prince's visit, owing to their extremist views being too well known to the local authorities. No untoward incident has marred the Prince's visit to Calcutta. He left for Burma on Friday and will arrive in Rangoon on January second.

The avowed object of the congress is to obtain swaraj, also redress for the Punjab and Calcutta wrongs. For the first time an attempt has been made to define the term swaraj, and in deference to the insistent demand among the India Moderate Party, the congress has stated that:

"In event of the British people making common cause with the people of India in securing redress of the Punjab and Calcutta wrongs, it does not wish to declare complete independence, but if the British people and the government remain hostile, the congress will strive to oppose all connection with England, and will declare complete independence."

The more extreme section of the

congress is eager that a stand should be made at once for full and complete independence to be attained by violent methods if necessary. This was supported by the Muhammadan element headed by the well-known leader of the Caliphate movement, Hazrat Moham.

## Outlook Somewhat Brighter

Mr. Gandhi, in opposing their demands, secured a resolution that sanction for violence should be referred to Muhammadan religious teachers, as he declares that the teaching of the Koran gives no such sanction. Mr. Gandhi made a strong appeal to the moderates to support him fully in his part in his campaign. In some cases it is stated that his appeal met with success, and in some respects the outlook is brighter, as the Hindu element of the non-cooperators has now definitely separated itself from the more extreme Caliphate movement among the Muhammadans.

Although civil disobedience may cause the government serious inconvenience, so long as it is not accompanied with riots there is more hope of a peaceful settlement, namely, meantime the official attitude is one of "wait and see," and if the natives are determined to place themselves without the law, they will of necessity have to stand the consequences.

BANK WITHDRAWALS  
IN ITALY NOT SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—ROME, Italy (Sunday).—As the result of the failure of Banca Italiana di Sconto, the public are not much alarmed. The crisis has not caused any serious rush on other banks for the withdrawal of deposits. The court of justice granted the discount bank on Saturday one year's moratorium, but The Christian Science Monitor's representative finds that it is not considered impossible that the discount bank could soon begin partial payments. Meanwhile the monthly liquidation of the Bourse has been postponed until January 4 by a decree of the Minister of Commerce.

The discount bank had about 4,000,000,000 lire deposits, of which 3,000,000,000 lire belonged to strangers, mostly with more than a year's term. The capital of the bank is calculated at 400,000,000 lire. The Commercial Bank and the Bank of Italy offered to advance 600,000,000 lire along with their credit to help the discount bank over its first difficulties. Other institutions could have added 200,000,000 lire, but the forecast of immediate withdrawals being calculated at not less than 2,000,000,000 lire, the 800,000,000 lire offered could not avoid a crisis. It was, therefore, necessary for the government to intervene with a moratorium bill and a commissaryship, so that creditors' rights could be better guaranteed during the open crisis.

APPEAL TO GERMANS  
TO FACE DIFFICULTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless—BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—Appeals are published here by leading statesmen of new Germany urging the German public to face with courage the problems which call for solution during the coming year. In the "Berliner Tageblatt," President Ebert says that German democracy will put all its force behind the achievement of a new world system of disarmament and international solidarity which is the subject of the interesting and still undecided struggle at the Washington Conference.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, in the same newspaper, says that the heritage, which has fallen to German democracy, is not a light one, because the wealth of Germany, amassed after long years of resolute work by the German people, is almost destroyed, and Germany is struggling now, not for world power, not for economic wealth, but simply for sheer existence. "The first condition necessary, if the German people is to have any possibility of existing, is that Germany's economic system must be saved from complete shipwreck," adds the Chancellor.

BRITISH LIBERAL  
PARTY REORGANIZESIn Preparation for Election Coal-  
ition Liberals May Become  
National Liberal Party—  
Other Changes Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—LONDON, England (Saturday).—The prospects of an early general election are agitating all political parties here. It is recognized, however, that while Mr. Lloyd George has a good record to go to the country with in the settlement of the Irish question, success of the Washington Conference and the possibility of good resolutions from Cannes, yet the real question before the constituencies is how to find employment for nearly 2,000,000 unemployed workers. It is on this issue that Mr. Lloyd George's party fears a contest with the Labor Party.

Much depends on the outcome of the Coalition Liberal conference convening in London on January 18. For many months now the Coalition Liberals have been endeavoring to consolidate their ranks, and find a new name for their party. The country is tiring of the Coalition, and while it has been suggested that the new party should be called the National Liberal Party, the final decision regarding this will be taken at the coming conference in Central Hall, Westminster.

## Leader of New Party

While Mr. Lloyd George is nominally leader of the Coalition Liberals, he at the same time is the only politician who can hold the Coalition together. Therefore when the resolution is placed before the meeting proposing to constitute "The National Liberty Party," it is expected that Winston Churchill will be the principal speaker.

Mr. Churchill is now at Cannes with the Prime Minister, and of all Mr. Lloyd George's likely lieutenants, he is the one selected to lead the National Liberty Party. The Prime Minister's speech here will be to act as a unifier of the new party with the Unionist side of the Coalition.

It is understood that Austen Chamberlain, who is leader of the Unionists, considers that the election should be postponed until October. He is said to be the only member of the "inner cabinet" who does not see the advisability of an early election.

No final decision is likely in the way of party development until the whole position has been discussed with the Unionist wing of the Coalition and the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law. Who is also in the "inner cabinet" are likely to take the opportunity of meeting at Cannes to reach a final arrangement. Quite apart, however, from Unionist cooperation, the Coalition Liberals are likely to emerge from the coming conference with a name which will make a stronger appeal to the country than that of Coalition Liberal can ever do.

## Election Preparations

This party is from day to day becoming more cohesive, and its headquarters in Old Queen's Street has organized branch offices throughout the country. The proposed formation of a new party under the leadership of Mr. Churchill will strengthen Mr. Lloyd George's position, with or without a general election. He will then have in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill at the head of the new National Liberal Party and Mr. Chamberlain as head of the Unionists, himself dominating both.

With the inception of the new Irish Free State, the name Unionist will be obsolete, and the party of that name sooner or later also find another title with which to appeal to its constituents. A fusion of both political groups under one name is possible.

It is not clear how the government can contemplate a dissolution before Parliament meets on January 31, as it has accepted responsibility for establishing the Irish Free State. If the treaty is rejected by Dail Eireann an immediate election might be necessary. If, however, next week Dublin ratifies it, the Premier is expected to introduce a bill defining the constitution of the new state.

If Parliament is dissolved and re-assembles without having transformed the Irish treaty into an act of Parliament, the new Parliament will still have 104 Irish members who may be excluded when the Irish Free State is established. This will so change the electorate that another dissolution would quickly have to follow.

The Wee Frees or Independent Liberals are opposed to a general election before the Irish treaty becomes an act of Parliament. Their organ, The Westminster Gazette, in discussing the coming election, advised the government, instead of confusing the issue by an election at this time, to have a final session of Parliament in which the Irish bill would be passed and together with it an electoral reform bill, instituting proportional representation in British constituencies.

The government would consult both its own interests and the interests of the country by holding this session, and it would enable the country to be taken in a rational and serious way. To assist in fighting the election on behalf of the Coalition Liberal candidates, the National Liberal group of Coalition workers decided at their second annual meeting last night to organize in connection with the 1920 Club, a mobile force of voluntary workers.

James MacDonald, who presided,

said that they could see a general election was not very far off, and it would not be surprising if it took place in two months' time. "There must be no half measures at all," he said, "we are up against very powerful opposition on the Labor Party, Socialists and Communists. Our friends next door, the Wee Frees, I do not think count for very much, and we need not worry ourselves about them."

LARGE CONSORTIUM  
PLANNED IN EUROPEAllied Experts in Paris Said to  
Have Concluded Plans to Facilitate  
Trading With Russia  
and Impoverished Countries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris—PARIS, France (Sunday).—The industrial and financial experts have practically concluded their plans for the establishment of a great consortium in Europe with a capital tentatively fixed at £20,000,000, though the monetary standard is yet to be finally fixed. It is generally believed that Germany shall enter on an equal footing with France, England, and it is hoped America. Belgium, Italy and Japan are put for this purpose on a second plane, and afterward come such countries as Holland and Czechoslovakia.

A committee of French and English representatives is to settle a number of points of details. There is work of an important character to be done in Europe provided fitting guarantees can be obtained from the countries in which the consortium is expected to operate. Russia is according to the intention of the conference, to be the principal seat of operations, assuming that an understanding can be arrived at with the present government.

The scheme will be submitted to the ministers at Cannes, and it is expected that an international congress at which both Germany and Russia will be represented will follow.

It is to be noted that all this is accepted without demur by the French press, which is apparently reconciled to the idea of a general attempt at reconstruction, and is only disturbed by the possibility of the schedule of payment due from Germany being altered, and the receipts during 1922 by the French being reduced.

More and more there is a sharp division between politics and economics. If reparations are ostensibly secured, France will hardly protest against working with Germany and for the benefit of Russia in a cooperative enterprise.

Just as Louis Loucheur was able to get the Wiesbaden accord through because it was considered to be rather an economic than a political arrangement, so is there a strong possibility that this bigger plan will not provoke purely political recriminations.

The "Temps" soberly recommends conversations with Russia, and advocates the inclusion of Germany in the group of interested powers. This lead is generally followed. There is of course a desire for what are vaguely called guarantees, but about fundamentals there is no discussion.

This subject is not directly connected with the subject of reparations, but France hopes that Germany as a debtor country will find in the enterprise envisaged, profits which she will apply to the benefit of France. But the scheme does not exclusively concern Russia. It seeks to facilitate banking operations based upon the assets of impoverished countries and the issue of bonds, as already explained, in order to allow trading activities to be resumed without undue risk in Europe.

It is understood that the report is not to be published for the moment, as the outlined scheme obviously presents and provides new hope that at last Europe is going to attempt her own economic restoration without permitting political quarrels to interfere with practical proceedings. The great danger is that at Cannes there should be a disagreement about the reparations question, which has so long blocked the way. If a formula can be found which placates France, there seems no reason why the consortium should not come into existence. At any rate expectations today run high.

PROMINENT CITIZENS  
HONORED IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—LONDON, England (Sunday).—The New Year's honor list issued today includes four new peers, 18 baronets and 48 knights. Two actor-managers are included among the new knights, namely Gerald Du Maurier and Charles Hare. Appointments to the Order of the British Empire include Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston and Mrs. Mary Ethel Hughes—wife of the Australian Prime Minister—as Dames Grand Cross, Margery Lady Greenwood—wife of the Chief Secretary for Ireland—as a Dame Commander, and Joseph Havelock Wilson, general president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, as a Companion of Honor. Sir James Harris is appointed a member of the Order of Merit.

In the Colonial and Foreign Office list, Major-General Sir Percy Cox, Iraq High Commissioner and commander-in-chief, receives the G. C. M. G.; Hon. Sir Walter Lee, the Tasmanian Premier, and Sir George Dixon Graham, British Ambassador at Brussels, receive the K. C. M. G.

SECRET COMPACT BETWEEN  
FRANCE AND JAPAN ALLEGEDSpecial Delegation of Far Eastern Republic Gives Out What Is Said  
to Be Correspondence Between Tokyo and Paris in Which  
Japan's Support in Siberia Is Promised in Return For Aid Against  
Soviets—Claim Is Made That Documents Are Forgeries

## SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I am sure that I voice the sentiment of many thousands of American women, besides the 300,000 who have spoken through the New York Council for the Limitation of Armament, when I urge the disuse of that deadly assassin—strong ships, the submarine."—Mary Garrett Hoy, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters.

"The very nations clamoring for submarines were those who stood together for the disarmament of the nation that murdered 20,000 non-combatants by submarines."—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, chairman of the Committee on Peace and Peace of the National Council of Women.

"We desire to register the opinion that the great and instinctive urge of our people is for world peace and world justice."—The Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, which arrived here a few days ago, made public last night what purported to be the text of correspondence, including a secret treaty, between the Japanese Government and the French Government in which the latter undertook to support the extension of Japanese control over Siberia and of a Japanese protectorate over the Far Eastern Republic in return for Japanese military aid against the Soviet régime of Russia and the recognition of French interest in the Chinese Eastern Railroad. French and Japanese authorities denied the authenticity of the text.

The first of the documents is dated January 6, 1921; others reach up to the eve of the Washington Conference, when, according to the text, France established a solidarity of interest with Japan on the Siberian question and affected apprehension lest the American Government should be advised of the scheme.

## Authenticity Is Denied

According to the alleged interchange between Paris and Tokyo as revealed by the delegates of the Far Eastern Republic, the extension of Japanese influence and domination over the Far Eastern Republic and regions of Siberia was to be accomplished through the aid of remnants of the Wrangel, Deniken and Semnoff armies; the Wrangel armies, or what was left of them, to be transported by Japan at the request of and with the financial aid of the French Government. It is also asserted that France contemplated the use of "disciplined armies in Hungary and Jugoslavia for the restoration of the 'old monarchist régime' of Russia, Japan to aid from its protectorate in Siberia. This policy was in contemplation on September 2, 1921, after the Washington Conference had been called and when the French Foreign Office sent a dispatch to the Tokyo Government intimating its doubt as to the purposes of the Washington Conference and restating its solidarity with Tokyo.

In view of the gravity of the situation that these documents would reveal it is important to state that both the French and the Japanese authorities here have denied their authenticity and declared them to be forgeries.

## Text of Treaty

The treaty with regard to Siberia was concluded in March, 1921, following a series of communications which began early in January of that year. The Russian specified as party to the treaty are the representatives of the Wrangel-Deniken remnants.

It is the text of the treaty: "A treaty concluded between the French, Japanese and Russian delegates March 21, 1921.

"The Japanese Imperial Government is ready to aid the Russians in everything, but only in the event that the Russian delegates will accept as a whole the conditions put forth by the Japanese Imperial Government.

"These conditions are as follows:

"1. In case of the liberation of the Siberian territory from the Bolsheviks, Japan receives complete domination (predominance) in Siberia.

"2. The Russian administrative government will be under Japanese supervision.

"3. Russian authorities will be under Japanese supervision.

"4. Russian military forces as militia will be under Japanese supervision.

"5. All concessions belong to the Japanese. In case any other state should wish to receive concessions the right to give concessions and the making of terms is a privilege of the Japanese Government.

"6. The Manchurian Railroad will again be transferred to the Russian authorities, but on condition that the management will be under the supervision of Japan. The Japanese Government reserves a preferential right to buy the entire line in case the Russians should wish to sell it, in spite of the fact that in accordance with the contract a sale is only to be permitted after 27 years.

"7. In places which are of strategic

importance to the Japanese, the Japanese Imperial Government has the right to maintain sufficient military forces, the number of which are to be determined by the Japanese Government. In case the above-mentioned clauses are accepted, the Japanese Imperial Government agrees to give the following aid:

"a. To evacuate the former Wrangel army to the east, to arm it and to equip it with everything necessary for military operations.

"b. To furnish the army with money and military matériel after the military operations begin.

"c. To support all organizations of former officers, soldiers, and Cossacks who are fighting the Bolsheviks and to see to it that these organizations should have freedom of organization.

"d. After the liberation takes place the Japanese authorities agree to do everything that is necessary for urgent transportation of new organizations and administrations."

## "America Frustrated"

Following is the alleged text of a cable message from the Foreign Office in Paris to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs on September 2:

"Excellency,

"Referring to your last orientation we have the honor to submit the following reply:

"The aims of the Washington Conference are not quite clear to the French Government. We are therefore unable to express our frank opinion with regard to the Conference. We take into consideration the interests of Japan to the same extent as we have done before, especially when our government is convinced that with regard to all the questions which will be discussed in Washington, the French Government will have to rely on Japan only. Our agreement with Japan on the Siberian question forces us to be very careful, for our decisions are in conflict with the policy of America, which is now playing an important part in the East. America's intention to secure for itself a place in the Far East has been frustrated by our policy. The Americans are therefore pushing the Eastern question so as to gain supremacy in the East. We must resist such efforts by all means, and the French Government hopes to have the help of the Japanese Government in that.

## Republic "Premature"

"The Japanese plan to create a free republic in the East, under the protectorship of Japan, is comprehensible to us and the French Government will give its support to that plan by all means, especially as we believe that the Japanese Government will take into consideration our interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway, Manchuria, and our interests in concessions. We consider it necessary, therefore, to be well informed of all the details of the Dairen conference so as to come to Washington sufficiently prepared. It would be advisable to send such a delegation which would be capable of working out all the details. With regard to this we would advise you to consult our representative.

"Japan's plan to evacuate Siberia our government regards as premature and dangerous if it is taken into consideration that the Communist régime in Russia is reaching its end. A complete collapse can be expected at any time. There is no need of sending our troops against the Bolsheviks, or of taking any other step. The chaos, the general situation, our attitude of expectation of the terrible famine have ruined Russia. The East will also be influenced by this crisis. The chaos will be extended to Siberia and in this respect we need the help of Japan. Because of these considerations we consider the evacuation as premature.

"Aid to the Old Régime—  
"Japan must also participate in the restoration of Russia. We are ready for the downfall and restoration. Well-disciplined and equipped armies are now stationed in Hungary and Jugoslavia, which are ready to invade the country at any moment to restore order and to give assistance to the monarchist régime. When that has been done our aims shall have been accomplished; Russia will be free and our common interests easily realized. The French Government hopes that at this moment, when the fate of new Russia is being decided, Japan will not put any obstacles and the French Government will readily defend the interests of Japan in every respect.

(Signed)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Solidarity Announced

The following answer was given by the Tokyo Government to the French representative for transmission to Paris on September 7, 1921.

"Handed to the French representative for further transmission:

"Your Excellency,

"The Japanese Imperial Government

considers itself under great obligations to the French Government and is no less interested in relating the important problem which has been put forward by the French Government.

"The Japanese Government notes with gratification its solidarity with the point of view expressed by you and which may be put forth at the Washington Conference. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government is compelled to declare that under no circumstances will it renounce that principle which is being carried out in the Siberian problem. It (the Japanese Government) is very pleased that the French Government intends to defend our point of view by all means.

"It would be very desirable that this question should be finally settled prior to the conference. Our policy in the new republic will be a real policy which will not tolerate any foreign interference. It is too early to speak of evacuation, as everything depends on what will take place within the nearest future in Soviet Russia. There are indications that the end is near and if this should become evident the Imperial Government is ready to come to the aid of restoration, especially that in such event, in connection with the new situation, we will have to change our policy.

"Your representative will be informed regarding the Dairen conference. For the purpose of establishing mutual interests, the Imperial Government is willing to send a delegation.

"The French Government may always figure on the support of the Imperial Government in all questions in which there are mutual interests. (Signed)

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

## Delegation's Statement

The Far Eastern Republic delegation made the following statement in connection with the publication of the documents:

"The special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, in making public the attached documents, copies of which are in their possession, have no intention of causing any ill-feeling between the different nations.

"The events of the last four years in the Russian Far East, the streams of blood and tears shed by the Russian population, the horrible atrocities resulting from the Japanese intervention, compels representatives of the Russian people in the Far East to be on guard for any information which might shed light on the plans of their enemies as well as their friends.

"The happenings in the Russian Far East in the recent past, as well as in the present, bear out in many details the statements contained in these documents.

"The recent arrival of a part of the remnants of the Wrangel and Deniken troops in Vladivostok, the fact that these troops are at the present time together with the Semnoff troops and Kappel bandits, armed and organized by the Japanese for attack on the population and the troops of the Far Eastern Republic, all this confirms the information contained in these documents.

"The people of the Russian Far East knowing all this, are inclined to believe in anything that is contained in these documents. They want to know the true state of affairs.

"We, the representatives of the people of the Russian Far East, ask the representatives of the governments concerned whether this is true. The suffering people of the Russian Far East must know the entire truth, regardless of how bitter it is."

Better Understanding of National

Aims Reached, It Is Hoped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tendency to magnify discords has caused a gloomy view to be taken of the results of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in some quarters up to now. Those who are in the position to know most accurately what has happened do not look at the situation in this way. This is not because they minimize the failure to reach agreement on important questions pertaining to armament limitation but because it is believed that in addition to the satisfaction over the reduction of capital ships there must be added appreciation of the fact that a better understanding of national aims and policies has been attained.

The very fact that the British and the French have shown that the mere crossing of the ocean has not put an end to differences of age-long growth. On the contrary it is regarded by the observant of other countries as well that this came to the surface at this time and place; that real aims were disclosed and that they were fought

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: "One year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, \$1.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

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out in an arena so safe as that provided by the United States and participated in by the leading powers of the world. The spokesman for the Italians said a few days ago: "This Conference has done well in showing the spirit back of each nation; in making the delegates of the powers lay their cards on the table; now we know where we stand."

#### Differences Are Aired

Where there was a real menace such as the attitude of France in refusing to join with the other powers in outlawing the submarine and in the suspicions of Great Britain based on French military writings disclosed, it has been brought into the light; it is before the people themselves for judgment. It cannot be used for juggling purposes by the politicians so well as when everything was kept under cover. Where the danger was not real, as in case of a threatened war between the United States and Japan, the Conference has been useful in making plain the likelihood of such an event.

The logic of conferences growing out of this one to go forward with the international problems which concern the maintenance of peace for all, utilizing the agreements that have been reached and the decisions which have been knitted together as the basis for better understanding and further development. Where the danger of war and reducing its offensive implements, becomes clearer daily, President Harding saw it early in the Conference and did not hesitate to give utterance to his thoughts. Mr. Hughes has touched upon it at significant stages.

What remains undecided, so far as official information is available, is when and where and under what conditions the next conference is to be held. It has been expected that the Conference would embody a recommendation on the subject in its final proceedings. If this is not done it will be well understood that such a Conference is held to be desirable, the way being left open for the definite step of arranging for it as may seem most expedient.

#### Eastern Questions Postponed

One of the ten points of the Chinese "bill of rights" presented to the Conference laid down the proposition that provision was to be made for future conferences to be held from time to time for the discussion of international questions relative to the Pacific and Far East as a basis for determination of common policies of the signatory powers.

Conferences on Far Eastern matters and conferences on European matters may be held separately with advantage in the interim of world conferences in which both East and West may be represented. As a matter of fact the present Conference has proceeded along two lines which overlapped largely because Japan was a party to the naval program being worked out as well as to the Far East. The pressure of the naval issues has necessarily postponed consideration of the Far Eastern problems.

It is obvious that the peak of interest in the Conference has passed; although there remains much unfinished work, delegates and others connected with the Conference have departed or are preparing to go.

#### Submarine Disappointment

The naval limitation program will have no vital changes and the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs will try to reach conclusions that may at least meet existing difficulties, until action of a more comprehensive and permanent character can be taken by some other body. It is believed that within a fortnight the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems, called to meet in Washington by Warren G. Harding, will have passed into history.

Already the summing up process is under way. The limitation of construction on capital ships looms up as the great achievement. But although Mr. Hughes reminded the Conference that the limitation of submarine limitation, not to provide for expansion, two new naval weapons of great importance have been given a conspicuous place by the action of the Conference, the submarine and the airplane.

No one could have dreamed at the beginning of the Conference that such a determined stand would be taken, not only for the perpetuation of the submarine but for increasing its tonnage. As President Harding said, it would be useless to disguise the disappointment that such action created. The allowance of an increase in airplane carriers decided upon last Friday is a less spectacular result of the program for the limitation of naval armament but it has a significance which will become more apparent as the details for carrying it into effect become better known.

#### Airplane Carriers Allowed

It was explained on Saturday that the airplane carrier is a sort of development of the dreadnaught. Its maximum size has been placed at 27,000 tons, which is larger than the tonnage of most of the warships now in commission. It is strictly an offensive weapon, since it is difficult to conceive of the need for airplane carriers for defensive operations; this being supplied by land bases. The purpose of the airplane carrier is to attack and sink vessels as large as the dreadnaught, not by means of direct attack but by the air-bomb and torpedo which it carries. It is very swift and it can be used to keep well out of the way of the guns of battleships, freeing its planes to make the attack upon them from the air.

According to the latest decision of the Conference, 12 airplane carriers of the latest type may be built, which in part make up for the destruction of certain battleships and other vessels. It is estimated that they will cost as much as \$100,000,000. The Chinese delegation has already promised some such declaration as the Root resolution, but her delegates point out that little stress is placed on this as it is merely a declaration of intention which all the powers have repeatedly made before. Foreign post offices are to be withdrawn and a commission on extrajurisdictionality is to be appointed, and finally China is to be permitted to increase her revenue to make the 5 per cent ad valorem effective; this means that the powers are to permit China to increase her revenue rate by about 124 per cent. This is about the same total of what is now in sight. As viewed by the Chinese delegation it does not come at all near to meet-

ing Chinese aspirations and does not fulfill what was expected to issue from the Conference for the elimination of causes of controversy in the Far East.

#### Mr. Borah Offers Test

Reservation to Pacific Treaty Would Insure Its Peaceful Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William H. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and leader of the so-called "irreconcilable" group in the Senate, came forward yesterday with a new reservation to the four-power treaty, which he proposes as a test of the peaceful aims of the quadruple alliance in the Pacific.

Acceptance or repudiation of the reservation, Senator Borah declares, would announce to the world whether the proposed treaty is a peace or a military alliance. His reservation reads:

"The high contracting parties agree to restore within one year and thereafter forever to respect the rights, interests, territory and sovereignty of all nations or governments having rights and interests in the region of the Pacific, and failure to do so by any one of the high contracting parties shall terminate all obligations under Article 2."

#### Test for Alliance

Attributing the "failure" of the Conference to secret diplomacy, Senator Borah declared that the year 1922 "ought to be dedicated to a more complete realization of what the rights started out to do," adding that it "must be disappointing to lovers of peace that not one of the weapons of peace that not one of the weapons of the next war is to be controlled to any degree by the Conference."

"The disturbances in the Far East and the things which threaten war arise out of a failure of the nations now proposing to form this alliance to regard the rights of other nations and not out of the acts of those who are excluded from the alliance," Senator Borah declared in a New Year's Day address in which he appealed to public opinion to assert itself to accomplish what the Washington Conference had failed to bring about.

"There would be no Far Eastern question of a disturbing nature if the members of this proposed alliance had respected the rights of the weak or more peacefully disposed peoples of the East," he said. "Let the alliance therefore specifically provide that the alliance itself and each and all of its members will respect the rights and sovereignty and interests of other peoples, and let it be provided that if they do not, the alliance is dissolved."

"If the last 10 years are any indication at all of the next 10 years," said Senator Borah, "war will inevitably come in the Far East, but it will come by reason of two facts: first, that the nations are armed to the teeth, and second, that the armed nations and the allied nations are doing all the attacking and committing all the aggressions."

#### Counter Alliance Possible

Pointing to the alleged refusal of the United States to abide by its treaties with Mexico, at Veracruz, and with Korea and with Haiti, Senator Borah declared there is no indication that future treaties will be kept by this or any other nation when they are in a state of preparedness for war.

Mr. Borah warned that the problem of the immediate future is that the Pacific treaty will give birth to a counter alliance, declaring that "two alliances thus far always mean war." So long as China and Russia are left out, he said, that the treaty merely transfers from Europe to the Pacific the same question of a double alliance which brought on the world conflict.

If it is proposed by the treaty to do justice in the Far East, Senator Borah demanded why China and Russia, with their millions of people and vast interests involved, were left out of it entirely. Russia already has filed her protest against the alliance with the State Department, Senator Borah stated.

#### Reservations Opposed

Recent developments at the Capitol indicate that the Administration from now on will center its efforts in preventing the adoption of any reservation to the treaty, except perhaps one making it clear that the mainland of Japan is excluded under the interpretation of "insular dominions." It is probable that the Conference itself will make some such provision.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts and delegate to the Washington Conference, is keeping in close touch with the situation in the Senate. On Saturday he told Republican senators that he would not accept any reservations nor would the President accept any unless a majority of the Republicans in the Senate declared for them. In his opinion it is unnecessary to incorporate a resolution, for instance, to exclude a moral or legal obligation on the part of the United States to use force to protect any signatory power against aggression.

At the same time Mr. Lodge believes it unnecessary to strike out the words "and adjustment" in Article 1, the effect of which would be to deprive the powers of authority, so far as the United States is concerned, to do more than consider differences.

#### Diplomats Blamed

There is no question of the ability of the Administration to force ratification of the treaty, but there is serious doubt whether or not President Harding can prevent the adoption of a clarifying reservation. Although Senator Borah's address was his first public utterance since his consultation with Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to Woodrow Wilson, the Idaho "irreconcilable" made no reference to the part that the former president is said to be taking in the fight on the treaty. That Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, and one

of the American delegates, can deliver a majority of the Democratic votes, offsetting any influence that Mr. Wilson may exert on Democratic senators, is the hope and belief of the Administration.

Failure of the Conference to get rid of the submarine, poison gas and aircraft as the future weapons of warfare is the danger point now in consideration of the Pacific treaty.

Senator Borah denounced in vigorous language the failure of the Conference to abolish these weapons which present to the world "a new and uncommon ferocity," attributing the failure to the secret work of the diplomats, "who never will agree to disarm."

"The public opinion of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and even of France demands disarmament," Senator Borah held, but the Conference had closed its doors and destroyed the hopes of the world.

The failure of President Harding to know all that is going on in the Conference is not a reflection on the President, he explained, but on the Conference itself. The President of the United States, he said, could not be expected to "hear through stone walls" or "peer through keyholes."

#### Traders Oppose Submarine

Exporters View Given in President's Industrial Summary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Submarine holds the greatest possibilities for harm to commerce of any form of armament, according to Myron W. Robinson, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association. "If we are to have any reduction of armament at all, why exclude the submarine?" he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The greater number of wars of the present day are caused by business," he continued. "The expansion of export trade brings it in contact with rivals, and this attempt at business conquest, rather than territorial conquest, is responsible for the war that results. Hence, if the aim of the Conference is to reduce the possibility of war, it must take immediate account of the export trade, not only of the countries represented at Washington, but of every nation that may desire a larger share of commerce with another."

"The time of the Conference of Limitation of Armament would be better employed if it would take account first of the conditions of economics, finance and business which naturally include shipping and export trade, and then take up the question of how far disarmament can go. If they would do this, the result would be a more permanent basis of agreement would be reached."

"As to regulating the submarine, the only regulations that would have any real effect would be that of number. A submarine is a submarine, and the mere possession of submarines, in any number by any nation, will naturally lead it to be reckless in its use of them. If the retention of the submarine is permitted, the general effect on commerce will undoubtedly be great."

"Another dangerous effect of the retention of the submarine would be the possibility that any nation, no matter how small, that had a powerful neighbor with a large commerce, would utilize the submarine, which can be built with comparatively slight expense, to offset the large armament of its neighbor, and to prevent any attempted control of its business or export regulations. This would immediately tend to curb the extension of business to other countries and prevent investment in their business, thereby losing much of the present advance in that direction."

"This whole submarine proposition is an unfair one. It is like sneaking behind a man and hitting him in the back, and any nation that demands and supports it shows a complete lack of real sportsmanship."

"While there should undoubtedly be an economic conference to follow the present Conference, it seems to me that this should not necessarily be held in the United States. This nation has taken the first step toward stabilizing the affairs of the world by calling and carrying on the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Now let Great Britain, or some other nation vitally interested in financial adjustment, take the next step."

"The United States recognizes the need of readjustment, but formal propositions and responsibilities might come from other nations who need the assistance of foreign capital."

"An important effect of the Washington Conference, which will undoubtedly tend to improve the export and general business situation for the coming year, is the establishment and general acceptance of the doctrine of the actual interdependence of the nations of the world in any mutual recuperation. Other important factors in the present situation that indicate improvement are the rise of exchange and a considerable increase in domestic trade. While exchange will undoubtedly have a tendency to fluctuate, the prospect is that it will gradually advance toward a normal level."

"The business world is now inclined to have its expectations on the inflated war conditions, not thinking of the business done prior to it. In practically all trade, especially with South America, more business is being done than at any time prior to 1914. Our domestic conditions will have their effect on business during 1922, and will distinctly react on world trade. The tax law, merely a revision of a war-time measure, instead of an equitable tax law such as was enacted prior to the war, is depriving productive enterprises of capital, sending it into state and municipal bonds and other tax exempt securities. This is also preventing the development of our railway systems. Tariff is another thing that requires immediate adjust-

ment, we must import as well as export. One will help the other. The United States will need efficient consular service to equip our salesmen coming into their territories. Other countries pay particular attention to this and to the rendering of service and extending of credits.

"Realizing all the conditions here and abroad, knowing we cannot return to full prosperity until we see the economic recovery of other countries, we believe we shall have business recovery more quickly than anticipated. Much can be done that will help more immediate business here, particularly in the building of new terminals to cut the excessive cost of handling freight, due to inadequate facilities. This would provide employment directly and indirectly in many ways, and at lower costs. The building of railroad equipment would be an immediate help, and should be urged."

"When conditions pick up, the railroads will then be in a position to handle the situation, which otherwise would mean an enormous loss to ship producers by being unable to ship their commodities. The electrification of railroads could be another source of business. When these things can be financed and the other countries gradually mend their conditions we can look forward to the most wonderful prosperity in the history of the United States."

#### French Criticized

Armament Attitude Censured by Credit Men's Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BUFFALO, New York.—Addressing the annual meeting and banquet of the Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers Association here, J. Harry Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association, strongly criticized France for her attitude toward disarmament.

"Should France continue to insist that she be permitted to retain her submarines she will find herself classed with Germany in the eyes of the world," Mr. Tregoe said. "France must not be permitted to stand in the way of world progress for which the Conference stands."

Speaking upon the international situation, Mr. Tregoe said he believes the one way to restore world prosperity is for the United States to cancel the debts of other nations."

"I would make France the single exception in the cancellation if that nation continues to oppose the plan laid down at the Conference by the British statesmen," Mr. Tregoe said. It was the opinion of the speaker that national debts, which he said, had mounted from \$200,000,000,000 at the close of the war to twice that sum today, present the greatest menace to world peace and prosperity.

"Almost every nation on earth needs our products and needs them badly," Mr. Tregoe said. "Yet the other nations have been so impoverished that they dare not buy in view of steadily depreciating currencies. The last decade has seen a raid on credit that constitutes one of the greatest tragedies in the world's financial history."

Mr. Tregoe said that while carefully prepared statistics indicate that the lowest point in the business depression was reached 60 days ago, too much must not be expected in the way of industrial and business improvement in this country in 1922.

"Had it not been for the federal reserve system," the speaker said, "we would have had a business collapse compared with which the panics of 1873 and 1893 would have been child's play. We are just getting upon our feet after this. We must not overtax our strength or expect too much from our still wobbly and tottering national body."

#### French Program Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—General Earl of Cavan, K. C. B., G. C. M. G., military adviser of the British delegation at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, sailed for England on Saturday on the White Star liner Olympic. Earl Cavan said that he did not believe that the French people would submit to the cost of the program of building of the submarines and cruisers, asked for by the French delegates, and that he hoped those delegates would feel differently when they met representatives of other nations at Cannes. H. Wickham Steed, editor of The Times of London, who also sailed on the Olympic, said that he was quite certain that France did not want to build submarines.

#### UTAH FARM FIRST VETERANS' SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. LOGAN, Utah.—With the leasing of a 209-acre farm, one mile north of the campus of the Utah Agricultural College, to be used for federal vocational training students it is believed the largest center in western states for giving this class of instruction has been established. The federal government through the college is bearing all expenses connected with the enterprise. The farm will be the first of its kind in the west.

Several hundred young men injured during the world war who are receiving agricultural training under the rehabilitation act will be sent here to work on the farm and receive instruction. They will have at their command the laboratory, classroom and farming equipment already at the institution.

With the farm will be maintained a herd of more than 100 heads of beef cattle, a dairy herd, hogs, bees, and poultry. Horticulture will be included in the curriculum embracing the development and cultivation of all farm products.

## SUBMARINE MENACE TO ULTIMATE PEACE

Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin Would Outlaw Undersea Boats and Poison Gas—Holds Far East Settlement Fundamental to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Agreement for the greatest possible restriction—the submarine, and a covenant against the use of poison gas as a tool of war—are two aims which a thinking person really seeking the ultimate of world peace would not fail to name as duties of the Washington Conference, declared Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Murlin was, however, firm in the conviction that amicable and permanent settlement of problems involving China and Japan is fundamental and vital, and that it must be achieved before agreement with regard to the details of organized warfare can be reached and be assuredly successful.

"The Washington Conference," Dr. Murlin declared, "has made amazing progress—far beyond anything we hoped for at the beginning. We owe everything to the fine, broad, comprehensive, generous and genial spirit of President Harding and the broad view he has taken of the entire problem and the cordial support he has had from the members of the American committee. Above all, for the open and righteous approach to the entire subject."

"There is grave danger that the mere effect of this Conference will be more or less marred by the attitude of Japan and France. I presume none of us can quite appreciate the situation in which Japan is placed. She has made a remarkable progress in the last 30 years—she has easily come to the place of leadership in the Orient. If she has achieved this end by methods that cannot be approved in the modern sense of righteous diplomacy, we may remember that she has had bad example from civilized and Christian nations. Japan has moved forward and upward so fast in the newer ideals of open diplomacy at this Conference let us hope that she will not backslide in the closing hours. Let us have a frank and open discussion of the 21 demands she made on China."

"Naturally, in the light of developments since Japan made those 21 demands, she does not like to confess to her depravity nor to give up the spoils of it. For the sake of the world's peace, for the sake of the success of the Conference, and for the sake of her own good name and future welfare, let her frankly admit her wrong before the whole world and go forward on a new policy and a new basis, foregoing henceforth her old policy of exploitation and engaging herself in helpful construction. Let her have the leadership in the Orient, not by might of arms, but right of constructive and helpful service."

"I presume, also, that it is difficult for us to see the dangerous situation in which France believes herself to be. She has abundant reason for sensing danger because of insufficient security—she has suffered both in years of constant apprehension of possible danger and in a terrible experience of real danger. France must be given assurance of real security from her old enemy. She has a right to expect this—her service to civilization demands it in the interest of civilization itself."

"At the same time, France's sense of real danger must not carry her so far as to mar the great ends and aims of the Conference. She must have a little faith in her allies, and faith in the good purposes and intentions of the world, and faith in the possible development of a German Republic depending upon diplomacy and a government of good will and righteousness, rather than the old system which gave her great cause for apprehension and fear."

"It is devoutly to be wished, therefore, that there be some speedy adjustment of these grave matters, and that before this Conference closes—else we are in grave danger of losing all."

#### STOCKMEN WELCOME FEDERAL LOAN PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dallas News Office. DALLAS, Texas.—The agricultural and live-stock loan corporation organized at Fort Worth, Texas, to give financial assistance to Texas farmers and stockmen will be able to make loans on live stock and farm collateral far in excess of the amounts obtainable through commercial banks, according to Judge W. F. Ramsey, federal reserve agent for the eleventh federal reserve district. The corporation has a capital stock of \$1,500,000 and can obtain funds for loans through the War Finance Corporation at 6 per cent. Loans are made at the rate of 8 per cent.

Loans made by this corporation already amount to more than \$10,000,000 and it is expected that within a year they will exceed \$30,000,000. This

corporation is proving of great benefit to the farmers and stockmen of west Texas, who have been hard pressed for funds to carry their herds. Many stockmen have been forced to liquidate their assets and sell their herds at great loss. The cattle industry in west Texas has received great impetus since the organization of this corporation, and still better days are expected in the near future.

## AUSTRIA SECURES TEMPORARY LOAN

Reparations Commission Consents to the Renowned Gobelin Tapestries Being Used in Raising Urgently Needed Funds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Austria has definitely lost Oedenburg as a result of the recent plebiscite, and there seems to be the possibility of a further curtailment of her territory. A Tyrolean deputy named Mr. Steidl has announced that the people of the Tyrol are only waiting for a favorable moment to sever themselves from Austria and establish an autonomous state at Salzburg.

Austria above Linz, Carinthia and Styria, he said, would follow the same course, and Vienna, with Austria below Linz, would become autonomous. The Tyrol and other states named would establish a confederation like that of Switzerland.

Meantime the Austrian Government is endeavoring to consolidate its position financially. Dr. William Rosenberg, on behalf of the Austrian Finance Ministry, who has been negotiating for a loan in London, has returned to Vienna after gaining the consent of the Reparations Commission to use the tapestries of the former imperial court as security for a temporary loan.

On the security of these famous Gobelin tapestries, Dr. Rosenberg hopes to raise approximately \$3,000,000 which it is expected will tide Austria over until further credit is granted through the League of Nations. The proposal to use these renowned tapestries as security was first mooted 12 months ago, but it raised such a storm of protest from the Austrian public and the scheme was abandoned. Furthermore, the Allies have held a lien on all state property.

As it has been increasingly apparent, however, that it is hopeless to expect Austria to pay any part of the reparations demanded of her, the Allies have abandoned their claim, and the Reparations Commission has exempted these and other state valuables in order that Austria may purchase supplies on their security.

Without this method the Austrian Government is wholly unable to obtain loans vitally necessary to carry the country over the next few months. Already bread riots have assumed serious proportions and much damage has been done purely owing to the inability of people to obtain food.

Dr. Rosenberg has been acting in a private capacity as director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, and only recently concluded his negotiations in Paris and London.

Negotiations for the actual granting of a loan will be renewed early in the year, and the money then advanced will be repaid out of the proceeds of the general credits which will be obtained through the League of Nations.

#### MEXICAN ELECTION MARKED BY FIGHTING

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—(By The Associated Press).—Eleven persons were injured in fighting near the Chamber of Deputies Friday in connection with the election of a permanent commission to legislate during the congressional recess. Two clashes occurred between sympathizers of the Social Democratic bloc, which succeeded in gaining control of the commission, and those of the Liberal Constitutional Party.

The crowds gathered early in the morning and disturbances soon began. In an exchange of shots one of the leaders of the Liberal Constitutional group was severely wounded. The second fight, shortly after noon, was quelled only by the arrival of firemen, who doused the combatants with streams of water. The fighters used thick clubs and revolvers.

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## FARM BLOC CAUSES PARTY FRICTION

The President Is Face to Face With Political Storm Within the Party Just as Congressional Elections Appear on Horizon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In authorizing the call for a conference to deal with agricultural conditions, President Harding has focused attention on the most serious domestic issue confronting the Republican Party, namely, the serious disapproval of the eastern Republicans of the extent to which the farm bloc in Congress is dominating national legislation.

While thoroughly sympathetic with the efforts being made to relieve agriculture and to help the industry out of the post-war slump, the call for the conference was primarily prompted, it is indicated, by the President's realization of the political friction growing out of the domination of legislation by the western-controlled farm bloc.

For months the eastern Republicans have been virtually up in arms. With every advance made by the farm bloc their resentment has increased until the situation has reached the point where the President must decide whether to go along with the farm bloc to maintain the semblance of party solidarity, at the risk of alienating the representatives of the industrial strongholds.

**Political Storm Brewing.** The latter became more determined than ever to compel the Administration to take stock, when the farm bloc prevented the repeal of the excess profits tax and the higher brackets of the individual surtaxes, and resentment reached its climax when the opposition of the farm bloc compelled the Administration not to press the passage of the bill to advance \$500,000,000 to the carriers.

The President, in fact, is face to face with a political storm within the party just as the Congressional elections of this year loom in sight. His action in calling the agricultural conference is an attempt to outline a program which will be an Administration program and so divert attention from the farm bloc as the center of action and incidentally do for the country through the Republican Administration what the joint commission on agricultural inquiry is doing on Capitol Hill. While placing the initiative in the hands of the Administration, the President hopes apparently to carry the farm bloc along and so maintain the unity of the Republican stronghold.

**Breach Is Widening.** The bloc is and has been for months a disturbing element; it will be the big issue in domestic politics in the next Congressional fight. Attempts to down it have in effect helped to make the issue more prominent throughout the country, and threats emanating from the standpoint element of the Republican Party have been largely responsible for counter threats that an attempt would be made to unite the farmers and Labor in order to capture the machinery of the Republican Party. Rumors are about that even now those who would go forth to capture have selected William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is prominent as a Labor and farm leader, as the standard-bearer of the combination.

The extent of the division in Republican councils over the issue was indicated in recent speeches, one by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in which he assailed the bloc as a vicious influence in American public life; and one by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in which he defended the Congressional organization and the legislation it has sponsored. Mr. Weeks, representing industrial New England, and Mr. Wallace, the agricultural west, have brought the friction in the Cabinet, and summarized themselves the character of the party division which threatens to embarrass President Harding to the utmost.

**No Refunding Bill.** In the main the President has done his best to placate the farm bloc; there is grave doubt, however, whether an attempt to steamroller it would have been successful; his aim was to win the support of the bloc and to keep it in line; but the trouble was that the bloc went further than the President cared for, and much further than he could hope to carry the east-

ern Republicans. When the attempt to pass the railroad bill was made the farmer organization countered with a demand for the repeal of the guarantee section of the Esch-Cummins Act and the restoration of state control over intrastate control. To retain the sympathy of the bloc the President thought it best to yield on the railroad refunding bill.

The President made another bid for the support of the organization when in his annual message, he urged the passage of the bill providing for the legislation of cooperative marketing by agricultural bodies, in such a way that they would not be liable to prosecution under the Clayton Act; he also recommended the passage of another measure very dear to the farmer element, namely, the passage of rural credit legislation, whereby money could be loaned on the security of crops and grain in storage; also the appropriation of funds to reclaim 20,000,000 acres of public domain. All these are on the bloc's program, indicating the President's desire to placate it if possible.

**Business Is Resolute.** At the same time he has made a bid for the support of Senator Kenyon personally, by intrusting him with the framing of legislation to take care of industrial disputes and to work out some sort of machinery which would deal with strikes and lockouts. Such a bill is in course of preparation and will be introduced shortly by Senator Kenyon.

The President is then trying to work out legislation which will keep the western Republicans in line and prevent such a denouement as a coalition of farmers and Labor. The big difficulty is that he is coming under heavy fire from the senators and representatives of eastern states. Big business is far from contented with the type of legislation which is being enacted. Resentment centers round the revenue and the railroad legislation. In addition, the representatives of business claim that much of the legislation passed in the past months was on the whole inimical to industrial enterprise and foreign trade. They point to the acts regulating the meat packing industry and the grain exchange; they point to the fact that a sky-high tariff on farm produce was enacted while nothing has been done or is even in sight to protect manufacturers from foreign competition.

**Ship Subsidy Proposed.** In face of this record they indicate that the measures recommended by the President in the interest of business met with defeat; they instance the repeal of the excess profits tax and the proposed refunding of the railroad debt; the same is true of the bill for refunding the foreign debt, which is very much approved by American financiers. Now the President has come forward with another proposal in the interest of business, namely the ship subsidy proposition. But this is already threatened with defeat at the hands of eastern Republicans and southern Democrats.

So far the eastern Republicans have gone along with the Administration; in the interest of party solidarity they accepted the rewriting of the tax bill on the floor of the Senate by the agriculturalists; they accepted many other measures under duress. Now, however, they are in a very ugly mood. As indicated by Secretary Weeks there is a strong feeling that at the present rate the farmer bloc will swallow the Administration. The President, however, is not ready to declare war, as some Republicans of the Weeks type counsel. His recent maneuver, the calling of an agricultural conference, is designed to produce the illusion that the Administration can swallow the bloc.

## MUNICIPAL CAR LINES PROFITABLE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco's municipal street railways, since their inauguration in 1912, have yielded returns of \$16,801,077, an excess of \$5,376,358 over operating costs, according to announcement by the Board of Public Works. The line has charged a five-cent fare ever since it was organized.

Out of the excess, the city has redeemed \$994,800 of the original bond issue. Interest has been paid in the entire bond issue, and \$1,500,000 has been spent for extensions, leaving a reserve of more than \$2,000,000.

The system, for which the citizens originally voted \$5,500,000, the report shows, could not be duplicated for less than \$3,000,000. In the time of operation the city treasury has not been drawn upon to pay any part of the original debt.

## REGISTRATION OF ALIENS ADVISED

Secretary of Labor of the United States Proposes Means of Inducing Naturalization and Aiding Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has written to Albert Johnson, Representative from the State of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, urging the passage of a bill for compulsory registration, under which every alien coming into the United States would have to pay a registration fee and would be compelled to reregister each year that he remained in the country. Back of this is a plan to "Americanize" every one coming into the country, and if an alien shows no desire to become naturalized, he is to be made to feel unwelcome.

In his letter, Mr. Davis recommends substitution of registration and education for the literacy test. He rejects the proposal that registration could be conducted by the public schools, and urges that it be kept within the naturalization service of the Department of Labor. He says:

"Every alien registration would include the wife and minor children, if any. The purpose shall be primarily to provide for the registration of the immigrant, to assign him educational facilities, and to furnish him information helpful in promoting Americanization."

While denying that it would constitute a system of espionage, Mr. Davis says that it would automatically bring to notice aliens who are anarchists or otherwise undesirable. This has not worked well in the matter of alien seamen, under which guise many undesirable have entered the country and have remained here without arrest, although this is a much better defined class and of smaller range than that of aliens in general.

To give the educational facilities aimed at by the Secretary of Labor would require a large amount of money, which is to be provided from the fees charged to the alien for registration. As little as \$2 for each registration fee, and as much as \$10, has been proposed. This, it is estimated, would run into a total of many millions of dollars a year, and give the branch of government in charge a large sum with which to work. The naturalization service would become the Bureau of Citizenship.

## RECEPTION OF ENVOY ENDS FORMALITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States were resumed officially late on Saturday, when Karl Lang, chargé d'affaires from the Berlin Government, presented his letters of credence and was received by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States.

The chargé presented his credentials to Mr. Hughes at 2:30 o'clock, and at that exact moment were resumed the diplomatic relations which have been broken since February 3, 1917, when Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, was handed his passport.

The reception by Secretary Hughes of Mr. Lang was rather an unusual incident, in that Mr. Lang arrived in Washington only last Wednesday, and it has not been customary for new envoys to present their credentials in so short a time after arriving. The haste to have Mr. Lang recognized as Germany's official diplomatic representative was caused by his desire to be received with other members of the diplomatic corps by President Harding at the New Year's reception today. In accordance with that desire State Department officials arranged the audience with the Secretary, and it is expected that Mr. Lang will be received with the other diplomats by the President on New Year's Day.

The new Austrian chargé, Edgar A. G. Prochnik, also will be among those to be greeted by President Harding at his reception. Mr. Prochnik, who has been in this country for some time looking after Austrian interests in an unofficial capacity, presented his credentials early last week.

## NEW YORK TIMES PLANS TO DOUBLE PRESENT CAPACITY

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement is made by the New York Times that in the course of the next few months it will double the size and capacity of its various departments by the erection of an 11-story building adjoining the present annex on West Forty-Third Street.

The new structure will give an added 10,000 square feet to the pressroom below the street level and the same amount of space to the composing room on the fourth floor, both of which have been for several years inadequate to the demands made upon them. Floors in the new building will be carried at the same level as those in the present structure, so the 10,000 square feet of space may be added, throwing the combined area on each of the lower floors into one vast room 243 feet long by 100 feet deep if necessary, although final details of the plans have not yet been worked out.

The basement and sub-basement of the new building will be given over to the pressroom, as they are in the annex. New presses are to be added, and they will occupy the combined space, doubling the capacity of the pressroom, which is approximately 700,000 copies of the Sunday Times.

## FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unemployment in New York City during the past two months showed a decided decrease, amounting to half of 1 per cent of those gainfully employed, according to statistics collected by the committee on unemployment statistics, appointed as an adjunct to President Harding's conference on unemployment.

The class of employment which showed the greatest increase in unemployment was the retail trade, classified under clerical occupations and trades, in which the reduction was from 9 to 5 per cent of those so employed, according to the census. Other businesses classified under this head showed practically no change. In transportation, where the percentage of unemployed is greatest of all, especially among longshoremen, stevedores and the like, there has been a reduction from 28 to 24 per cent.

The greatest increase in unemployment was in the building trades, mostly from seasonal conditions, this showing especially in the case of structural steel workers and others connected with large office and factory building construction. Others that showed slight increases were factory workers in wholesale trades.

In professional service there was a slight increase of employment, showing best among actors and engineers.

Correct Apparel for Women

Authoritative Versions of the Autumn-Winter Modes in Outer Apparel and Millinery

CARMAN Second Avenue at Spring Street SEATTLE

Fraser-Paterson Co. SEATTLE, WASH.

AND in pumps, oxfords and boots we are showing unusually complete selections for the "in-between" season—well known makes at attractive prices.

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SEATTLE, WASH. We claim to have the largest stock of women's silk blouses on the coast. Always something new. THE MARKET BLOUSE SHOP 107 PIKE ST.

COAL Service—That's It! WOOD ST. MARIE FUEL COMPANY. KNOW WHAT YOU BUY. ASK FOR ANALYSIS OF COALS. A. E. COOK—O. B. PRAVY—Owners. Coal Yard, 22nd and 23rd Sts. 19th and 20th Sts. SEATTLE.

BOWER'S Quality Shoe Repairing. Our standard is Quality, Right, Workmanship, Right, Price, Right—and full satisfaction. 216 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6115

## TAX CHANGES ARE MADE EFFECTIVE

Railroad Fares, Freight, Express and Parcel Post Will Lose Their War Tax and Many So-Called Luxury Taxes Removed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

(By The Associated Press)—Changes in federal taxes voted by Congress in November came into full force yesterday. Here is how they will affect the citizen:

When you ride on a railroad train or an inland or coastwise steamer you no longer will have to pay the government 8 per cent of the amount of your fare and 3 per cent of the cost of your seat, berth or stateroom.

When you ship freight you will not be assessed an extra 3 per cent of the cost. Likewise, you can send packages by express or parcel post without having to pay a "war tax." When you go to a soda fountain you will no longer find Uncle Sam holding out his hand for a cent on each 10 cents or a fraction of that amount that you pay the clerk for a drink or a plate of ice cream.

If you want to wear a pair of shoes costing more than \$10 or a shirt costing more than \$3 you will not have to pay a tax. These and all of the other so-called luxury taxes on clothing, as well as on umbrellas, parasols, picture frames, trunks, valises, pocketbooks, etc., go into the discard.

If you live in a place that can still boast of a 10-cent movie show or other place of amusement, you will not be assessed a penny tax. If the charge exceeds 10 cents, however, you will continue to pay a levy at the present rate of a cent for each 10 cents or fraction.

All heads of families with dependents will get a slight reduction in their income taxes during the new year, the extent being \$3 for each dependent as a result of the increase from \$200 to \$400 in the exemption on account of dependents.

If you are married and your net income in 1921 was \$5000 or less, however, you will get a still further reduction in taxes as the normal exemption for married men in this class has been increased from \$2000 to \$2500. Single men are given no additional exemption and can deduct only \$1000 from their net incomes.

Whether you are single or married, if you made a gain from the sale of capital assets, such as a building or stocks or bonds, you can pay the tax on this gain at the corporation rate of 12½ per cent, instead of at the surtax rate if you so elect.

If your income is such as to put you in the surtax paying class you will pay in 1922 at the old war rates, but in 1923 you will pay at the new

rates, which become effective today and which provide for some reduction all along the line with the maximum at 50 per cent on \$200,000 instead of 65 per cent on \$1,000,000 or more.

Some classes of business, big and little, receive relief under the new tax bill, but other classes will have their taxes increased. Corporations which did not fall within the excess profit-making class during the war will have their taxes advanced through the increase of 2½ per cent in the corporation income tax. Corporations within this class include the railroads and public utilities, the incomes of which are regulated by federal or state commissions through control over rates.

The excess profits tax is repealed, effective tomorrow, but the result will not be reflected in federal revenues until the calendar year 1923, as this year this tax will be paid on the basis of the profits made in 1921. Likewise corporations will not begin to pay at the increased normal income tax rate until 1923.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BONDS ARE CALLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Americans holding pre-war bonds of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy were requested on Saturday by the State Department to send in their bonds to the department. The action follows a request by the Allied Reparations Commission that the governments other than those of the states to which the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy had been transferred or which had arisen from the dismemberment of that monarchy, call in as soon as possible all unsecured pre-war Austrian bonds held by their nationals.

In compliance with that request the Department of State announced it was prepared to receive such bonds owned by American nationals and which were held outside of the succession states on July 16, 1920. In making its announcement, the department emphasized that this government was in no way guaranteeing any payment of the bonds.

The State Department, it was said, would act merely as an agent of the Reparations Commission in collecting the bonds from their holders, and that the bonds would be transmitted to the Reparations Commission for any action it might deem proper.

## ARMY INSIGNIA MADE UNIFORM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Regulations for the army uniform have been revised, in conformity with the general policy of the War Department to eliminate all differences between the three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard and Organized Reserves—so that reserve corps officers will wear the same collar insignia as regular army officers. The announcement of this revision was made Saturday by Secretary Weeks.

## BOIES PENROSE PASSES AWAY

Philadelphia Senator Was Long in Control of Party Destinies and a Power in Washington

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Boies Penrose, senior Senator from Pennsylvania, an accomplished scholar of the school of politics and politicians, and frequently referred to as the leader of the United States Senate, passed away at his hotel in this city Saturday night.

A lawyer by profession, Senator Penrose had his initiation in lawmaking as Representative and then as a Senator in the state legislature for a period of 13 years from 1884.

In 1897 he was elected to the national Senate by the Legislature which he had dominated, and he was returned four times. In the national conventions of the Republican Party he was a prominent figure among the so-called "regulars." He served as chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1903 to 1905, and had been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1904, with the exception of the years 1912 and 1916. He was elected delegate to four national conventions in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1916.

His only published contribution to the literature of civics was a "History of the City Government of Philadelphia," written shortly after his graduation from Harvard University, and before he had become identified with the forces of former Senator Matthew S. Quay, as one of the latter politician's leading lieutenants in control of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. In 1904, he succeeded Senator Quay in the Pennsylvania seniority in the Senate, and a short time later the retirement of Senator Aldrich, the celebrated seniority rule and other cooperating causes were contributing factors to his appointment as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Senator Penrose was descended from William Penn's friend, William Biddle; his great-grandfather was named by President Jefferson as one of the three Louisiana Purchase Commissioners; his grandfather was solicitor of the Treasury under two administrations; his father was a professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

The son was at Harvard College in Theodore Roosevelt's time, though not in his class. At Harvard he specialized in economics and civics. His home was at 1331 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

## PUBLISHER FINED \$1000

DULUTH, Minnesota—The workers Socialist Publishing Company, publisher of the Industrialist, convicted of criminal syndicalism, was given a maximum fine of \$1000 by Judge Dancer in district court here Saturday.



SUNSWEEET California's Nature-Flavored prunes in the new 2 lb. carton

Important January Selling Events:

The Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture

(Fourth Floor)

The January Displays of White Merchandise

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FREDERICK & NELSON SEATTLE

GO TO BOLDT'S BETTER BAKERIES

For the choicest Bakery Goods and Pastries.

415 PIKE ST. and at

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TWO BIG HOMELIKE RESTAURANTS 913 4th Av. and 1414 3rd Av. Seattle Washington

HOLLYWOOD GARDENS Seattle, Wash.

Flowers

For All Occasions

Main 1909 Second Ave. at Stewart

Good Shoes Men, Women and Children

HOYT SHOE CO. 1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

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1200 REPUBLICAN STREET SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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## ALIEN LAND LAW CASES APPEALED

Supreme Court Will Pass on  
Validity of California Act and  
Also Cropping and Crop-Sharing  
Contracts With Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Two separate appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, one appeal by the State of California, and the other by the American and Japanese plaintiffs in the original suit, are to be the result of the decision recently rendered by the United States District Court here on the California Alien Land Law. The decision really consists of two decisions, one of which will be appealed by the State and the other by the plaintiffs against the law. One decision, to the effect that the California Alien Land Law is constitutional, and that, as a consequence, Japanese or other aliens ineligible to citizenship in the United States, may not lease or own agricultural lands in California, will be appealed by the Japanese Association of California, the state branch of the American Japanese Association, through which the Tokyo Government orders and controls the Japanese Empire of 150,000 aliens in the United States. The other decision, issued at the same time, to the effect that Japanese may make "cropping contracts," and "crop-sharing contracts," on land in California, will be appealed by the State, according to announcement by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of the State.

The decision of the district court upholding the California Alien Land Law was unanimous, but in the decision supporting the right of the alien to enter into cropping and crop-sharing contracts, Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe, of Los Angeles, differed from his companions of the court, Judges William H. Hunt and M. T. Dooling, and rendered a dissenting opinion. The form in which the matter came before the United States District Court was a suit by J. J. O'Brien, a landowner of Santa Clara County, and J. Inuy, a Japanese, on the one hand as plaintiffs, and the State of California as defendant. O'Brien and Inuy had entered into a crop-sharing agreement, and it was placed before the court as a test case. In his dissenting opinion, Judge Bledsoe says that the "whole procedure exhibits a subtle attempt to save the substance through the sacrifice of the form," and then continues:

"We have in this case actual possession by the alien, uninterfered with and unhindered for a full period of four years, on a particularly described tract of agricultural land, being accorded to the alien and to his agents and employees, by a contract, in writing, together with the further right within a reasonable time after the termination of the contract to return upon the land for the purpose of removing his half of the crops grown thereon. It seems clear to me, despite the actual words used to evidence the agreement, that the alien, in pursuance of such contract, will be in the enjoyment of an interest in an enforceable right in and to the land in question.

"If the right of a cultivator of land to cultivate it without interference in any way, by any person whatsoever, and the right of his various employees to live on the land without let or hindrance for a period of years, does not involve an exclusive possession on his part, it is difficult to characterize the real nature of the arrangement."

After reciting these factors of dissent, Judge Bledsoe assigns his legal reasons for concurring in the general decision, as follows:

"The contract does contain, however,

the following portentous language: 'Provided, that the cropper shall have no interest or estate whatsoever in the land described herein.' . . . I am persuaded that the clause quoted will operate as an estoppel, in favor of either party to the contract, no less than in favor of the state, in the event, under appropriate proceedings, a right in the land on the part of the alien should be asserted."

Judges Dooling and Hunt, in their opinion, after mentioning several pertinent cases, remarked:

"From this general resumé of cases and consideration of the contract under investigation, it appears that the intention of the parties, as far as it can be gathered from the instrument itself, is to make a cropper's contract, and not a lease. The great purpose of the statute of California was and is, apparently, to prevent ownership and legal interest in farming lands from passing to aliens, who never could become citizens. And there is nothing from which it can be legitimately inferred that the design of the law is to prevent an alien from entering into a cropping agreement whereby he gives his labor for a share in the crops to be raised."

The Supreme Court of the United States not only will pass upon the validity of the California Alien Land Law, but upon the legality of cropping and crop-sharing contracts between American landowners and alien laborers, as well.

According to J. M. Inman, member of the state senate, and author of the California Alien Land Law, as well as president of the Japanese Exclusion League of California, the decision of the federal court legalizing crop-sharing contracts by aliens is a serious blow to the alien land law in general, and serves, in fact, to nullify that statute "by permitting evasions of its provisions." To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Inman said:

"The act was drawn with the intent of stopping crop contracts, and we had no idea but that it would and did prohibit just this sort of agreements. We drew the law as closely as possible without infringing on any of the rights guaranteed Japanese in their country's treaty with the United States. In my opinion, the decision of the federal court to a large extent nullifies the anti-alien law. To the Japanese, who are eager to control our agricultural lands, a cropping contract is as good as a lease. The law still may prevent the Japanese from getting possession of agricultural lands on a large scale, but nevertheless, the decision will serve to aid them in evading obedience to the law. Ever since the alien land law was adopted, in November, 1920, the Japanese have had their attorneys in all parts of the state busy trying to work out some scheme to evade the law. They finally hit upon the cropping contract plan, with the result obtained in the recent decision of the federal district court."

## EMPLOYERS LOCK OUT PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Following the expiration of an agreement between the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade and the Photo-Engravers Union, 1500 workmen were locked out of their 75 shops on Saturday by the employers. The posting of the notice that shops would not reopen tomorrow was the culmination of the employers' attempt to extend the working week from 44 to 48 hours.

Edward J. Volz, president of the local union, said that an effort had been made to have the men continue work pending negotiations and the lockout was a surprise. He said that he believed it to be the result of a national drive against the unions by the American Association of Photo-Engravers.

## COURT RELEASES HOSPITAL PATIENT

Child, Held by Chicago Authorities  
for Alleged Experimentation,  
Freed Upon Department's  
Showing of Her Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the discovery of reports that should have released Minnie Sampson from the Contagious Disease Hospital some 10 days ago, Judge Phillip Sullivan of the Circuit Court of Cook County, ordered Dr. John Dill Robertson to deliver her on Saturday to her father, Thomas Sampson.

Minnie had been detained at the City Hospital since October 7 against the protests of her father. He claimed her detention was illegal. He charged she was being held for experimental purposes. G. C. Geier, his attorney, pointed to the fact that guinea pigs are kept at the hospital, used for experiments, and for the manufacture of antitoxins.

Mr. Sampson told him he had visited almost daily at the hospital. He was never allowed in the same room with his daughter. The only times he ever saw her were when she was in the "tub room." Then he was allowed to look through a glass at her.

Shortly after going to the hospital she had improved, he said, but his requests for her removal had been persistently refused. For weeks he was put off with daily promises of release on the next day. She was supposed to be suffering from diphtheria when she was taken to the hospital. The officials began telling him she had recovered, but now had scarlet fever.

Other parents were said to have been besieging the hospital trying to get their children. Mr. Sampson went into court and asked a writ of habeas corpus. "It was not proved that any children had been held for experimentation, but Mr. Sampson got his child," hospital doctors admitted she had been getting better lately, but wouldn't be ready for release for perhaps a week. The judge ordered her released on Saturday.

A trap into which Judge Sullivan led the health department forces apparently was a decisive consideration in his action. Some 25 reports of "culture" taken from the child at the hospital were under examination in evidence.

"How many negative reports did you say are required to show that a patient no longer has diphtheria?" asked Judge Sullivan.

"State Board of Health regulations say two consecutive negative reports," said the health department attorney.

"Here are two consecutive negative

reports, dated December 18 and 19, take a look at them," said the judge, handing down two blue slips. Dr. Robertson, his assistants, attorney, and doctors from the hospital, looked them over and passed them around. Judge Sullivan smiled at the speechless group.

"Gentlemen, let's take a recess," he said. Thus was foreshadowed the release of the child, ordered later in the afternoon. The court acceded to Dr. Robertson's demand that he be allowed to keep the home under quarantine, under usual regulations.

Dr. Robertson said he wanted it distinctly understood the child is still under his jurisdiction, as there has been a great deal of publicity over the affair, causing much trouble at the hospital, and he didn't want the public "to get the wrong idea."

## IMPORTANT GAIN IN PROHIBITION SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Human life has been safer during the past year because of prohibition, according to William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

"The American people at first assumed that the liquor traffic would obey the law, and that the officials would be able to enforce it. They are at last waking up to the fact that the liquor traffic has no intention of yielding to anything except force, and that the public officials are unable to supply sufficient force without the backing of an aggressive, functioning normal public sentiment in behalf of any law in order to uphold every other law," said Mr. Anderson.

"The fun is fading of liquor anarchy for parents who see their children becoming not only drunkards but on friendly terms with outlawry. The new year comes in with promise of greater benefits from prohibition, not merely because of more rigid enforcement, but because more drinking men are putting patriotism above appetite. In addition, as a by-product, the country will receive the beginning of a new baptism of respect for the sanctity of law generally."

Celebration Is Orderly  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New Year's Eve was celebrated with the usual gaiety here, but, according to police reports, with more regard for law and order than on many former occasions. Although the festivities were on the whole dry, a few cafes and restaurants to which patrons had carried their own liquor in bags and suitcases, were raided. It was reported that an injunction was secured in advance to restrain one well known restaurant from carrying on the wet program it was alleged to have formulated.

## BRITISH WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE ACTIVE

"Blue Triangle" Centers Afford  
Ample Opportunity for Vocational  
and Social Benefits

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

LONDON, England.—The various girls' and women's clubs organized by the Young Women's Christian Association in Great Britain are increasing in number, and are also considerably widening their scope. One of the most important of these is the Portsmouth Blue Triangle Club, situated at 12 Grosvenor Place, London. It was originally intended for the use of educated girls in uniform, and at one time no less than 19 different women's war organizations were represented in its membership.

Early in 1919 the members of this organization expressed a desire to have their club placed upon a permanent basis, and Lady Selby Bigg, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird and others, interested themselves keenly in this question. An essential qualification for membership is either war service in a recognized organization, or work entailing some form of social service.

Food Sold Cheaply  
The membership is now well over 800, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on a recent visit to the club found a charming spirit of camaraderie among those using the club premises.

The great majority of the girls are earning their living in one form or another, and the canteen arrangements are quite simple. The members wait upon themselves and their friends, and the charge for food is only a fraction over cost price. Some of the members have formed a small society to visit one of the poorest Y. W. C. A. centers in the neighborhood of Vauxhall where voluntary help is much needed. "We must hope," said Lady Selby Bigg, "that this branch of the work will be extended, for until the barriers of class are broken down, it will be difficult to proceed with real social reconstruction."

In some of the provincial towns these clubs are becoming very popular; most of the girls go out to work, and there has been little relaxation for their evenings. They want change and enjoyment, and very often there

is nothing but an indifferent cinema, a variety entertainment or a local concert. Such a club—run on a large scale—opens up a new vista to these young persons. In Walsall, the Blue Triangle Club is part of the life of the town, the girls flock to it and the register shows that the average number of attendances in the week is from 800 to 900. The members take part in various kinds of social work in the town, the club funds are largely raised by the efforts of the members, and the whole atmosphere is one of service.

## Dramatic Activities

A smaller club in a northern town is also doing excellent work. The members are younger than those at Walsall and discipline is probably more difficult to obtain. Some of the members have found the way out by instituting a dramatic class. They take themselves and their "art" very seriously, and find the study of their parts of absorbing interest throughout the winter months, thus providing an outlet for their superfluous energies. Other members have organized a "play center" for the children of the town. The boys used to come, rather shyly, to the social evenings, but now they have a dramatic class of their own and compete with the girls in their enthusiasm for their parts.

The aim of the Y. W. C. A. is to have a Blue Triangle Club or center in every large town in the Kingdom, and to judge from those visited, it is very certain that something of the kind would be of inestimable value to girls in crowded industrial centers.

## WOMEN AS CENSORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Believing that a censor board composed of one man and two women will do better work than one made up of two men and one woman as heretofore, Herbert Greenfield has appointed Mrs. Neville Harbottle and Mrs. James McCaig to act with chief censor Howard Douglas on the Alberta Moving Picture Censor Board. Both women are considered eminently fitted for the responsibility which devolves upon them. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Greenfield expressed the opinion that women were best qualified to judge as to the pictures suitable for exhibition in the province; and as to the influence of different types of pictures on the youth of the province.

## TRANSVAAL COLLIERY EMPLOYEES' POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The Chamber of Mines (Collieries Committee) has sent a communication to the South African Industrial Federation in regard to the position of colliery employees. The Chamber emphasizes that reduction in wages will have to be made all round if the trade is to be held, and that pence per ton will be the governing factor in the end. The collieries are faced with two alternatives. If they continue working at the present narrow margin they must limit their output to the requirements of the best paying trade, and as tonnage is an important factor in the cost of production, such limitation must inevitably bring about an increase in the cost per ton, which in turn would handicap other industries. An enforced policy of this nature would be calamitous to the country as a whole.

The other alternative is to bring about a decrease in the cost of production and to hold and even increase the present trade, thus maintaining and possibly increasing the employment on the collieries, the railways and harbors, and in any industries which use coal.

This can only be accomplished by maintaining and increasing the overseas trade, and to do this prices must be cut to meet the world's competition. It is pointed out that the cost of oil fuel has been so reduced as to render it a most formidable competitor.

The collieries propose to pursue the second alternative. "They are not," continues the letter, "prepared to sit still and see all the coal trade they have built up drift to other countries, and if they fail to hold and increase the trade outside the Union it will be due to causes outside their control, such as railrage and sea freight."

The chamber declares that the federation has completely ignored the economic position of the coal trade.

## SITE FOR MIXED TRIBUNAL

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Mr. Roubier, president of the Consular Tribunal, went recently to the seat of the government with a view to selecting a site for the mixed tribunal which it has been decided to institute.

## NEW Cotton Dress Fabrics For Spring and Summer

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Rodier's "Organdina"  
Rodier's Novelty Voiles  
Dotted Swiss Muslins  
Swiss Permanent Finish  
Organdies  
Printed Voiles  
Normandie Voiles  
Lachine Muslins  
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Plain Voiles  
Handkerchief Linens  
English Prints  
French Homespuns

David and John Anderson  
Ginghams  
"Glen Roy" Ginghams  
Tissue Ginghams  
Gibb's Ginghams  
Jacqueline Ginghams  
"Non-Crush" Linens  
Indian Head Suitings  
Everfast Suitings  
Madras Shirts  
Everfast Poplins  
Plain Japanese Crepes  
Checked Japanese Crepes

## NEW Foulard Silks

We have opened a limited but choice assortment of new Foulard Silks. The patterns are an entire change from those of recent seasons, being small, neat, all-over prints in dots, cubes and geometrical designs; also some very unusual batik effects.

Black and white (black with white and white with black) will be a leading note—with navy and white as usual and a limited use of rose, green, brown and old blue.

R. H. STEARNS CO  
BOSTON

Roberts Bros.  
THIRD & MORRISON  
PORTLAND, OREGON

## All Styles of Umbrellas

Some for dress occasions—others for every rainy day service, all of them the best of quality and shown in the newest designed handles. Three exceptional specials.

All Silk Umbrellas  
at \$5.90

Women's All Silk Taffeta Umbrellas, made on 8-ribbed Paragon frame, and shown in an extensive variety of new style handles in fancy bacolite and wood-rings, straps, etc. Some with imitation ivory tips; all with ferrule to match. Colors are black, purple, navy, green, taupe and brown. Wonderful values at the above special price.

Novelty Silk Umbrellas at  
\$7.90 and \$8.90

Women's extra fine All Silk Taffeta Umbrellas with satin border; made on 8-ribbed Paragon frame, and long imitation ivory tips. A large assortment of fancy bacolite and wood handles to select from, including those with rings and straps. Colors are black, purple, red, navy, green, taupe and brown. Exceptional values at the above prices.

## "Rue de la Paix" CHOCOLATES

Made famous by their quality—Made so excellent by Lipman Wolfe & Co.  
Frequently sent to the East—Europe and Asia—Welcome everywhere.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.  
"Merchandise of Merit Only"  
PORTLAND, OREGON

One of Portland's Finest Eating  
Establishments  
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IN BUYING A  
DIAMOND  
the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at  
JAEGER BROS.  
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS  
121-123 Sixth Street  
Overland Bldg., Portland, Ore.



## New Tweed Topcoats Arrive!

Coats with mannish revers and smart, patch pockets; many with inverted pleat in back—a goodly assortment—for as little as \$35.00  
New tweed capes, in smart plaids, full lined—at \$59.00

H. Liebes & Co.  
Established 1864  
Portland Oregon



Back of the widespread public confidence in American Woolen Company fabrics is that company's invariable policy of using every facility for the production of fabrics which shall be unequalled in value at their several prices.

The American Woolen Company is able to manufacture and sell superior fabrics at prices representing unsurpassed dollar-value because of its united and coordinated management, utmost efficiency and concerted policy throughout its fifty-nine mills.

Its fabrics are not mere reflections of the current mode. They have the air of authority found only in designs that hold their place of leadership because of consistent excellence. An excellence which has made necessary an annual production as high as 70,000,000 yards in more than 30,000 different patterns.

American Woolen Company  
Wm. M. Wood, President.



## LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME MATURING

Australian Federal and State Governments Begin to Formulate Plans to Insure Adequate Return on Land Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—At the close of the premier's conference in Melbourne, the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, furnished to the press details of the settlement agreement made between the states and the Commonwealth, whereby the federal government will be in a position to give intending settlers positive assurances of the land available and of other opportunities. An essential part of progressive land settlement will be the marketing of Australian products. Each state has decided to formulate a definite scheme, setting out exactly what it is prepared to do in the way of making its available land suitable for settlement. This statement will estimate the number of settlers which the land can absorb, and will state the nature of the public works required to develop the land and to provide employment, such as railways, roads, and water conservation or irrigation. Finally, the state will outline guarantees which it is willing to place before the future Australian, through the federal government, before the prospective settler leaves London. For its part, the Commonwealth will provide the necessary money to put the state schemes into operation. The check on settlement will be the necessary limitation in the means of transport from overseas, and the state estimates of the opportunities offering on the available land.

### Seeking New Customers

Side by side with the immigration plans there will be a vigorous and expert search for new markets by special commercial representatives, paid by the Commonwealth and the states. The conference agreed that the two essentials to the extension of the export trade were: (1) a uniform standard which will insure that only goods of marketable quality shall be exported; (2) the appointment of first-class business men in Britain and elsewhere to push Australian goods.

In order to meet the first requirement, the state representatives consented to the Commonwealth prescribing uniform standards for all exportable products for which, in the interests of Australian trade, such action was necessary, coupled with this being a uniform system of inspecting, grading, and marketing such goods. Prior to the making of such regulations, the states will be advised of the wording in order that they may make representations on any point.

The Commonwealth will appoint all commercial representatives abroad, after consultation with the states. The cost of the recent eastern representation will be defrayed wholly by the Commonwealth, but in the case of other representatives sent to the United Kingdom and the East, the states will defray four-fifths of the cost upon a per capita basis. When the preliminary work of organizing these agencies has been completed, the cost of maintenance will be met by contributions from the producers upon the basis of a commission on the turnover.

### Producers to Help

A departure from procedure has been the invitation issued by the Prime Minister and the state premiers to organizations of producers and commercial bodies asking for cooperation in giving effect to the resolutions outlined. In a statement to the press on the question of the relation of overseas markets to land development, the Prime Minister said:

"What we need are men to people our great empty spaces and to cultivate our lands. The great cities are altogether out of proportion to the rural population. If we can people the country, the towns can look after themselves. With a small population in a country so vast as Australia, successful land settlement involves more than merely placing men upon suitable areas, or even providing them with assistance to cultivate them. We must find remunerative overseas markets for what they produce. In all the primary and all the secondary industries production far exceeds Australian needs. The present position of the fresh, dried, and preserved fruits industry may be particularly cited to illustrate the gravity of the situation and the necessity for immediate action.

"Millions of money have been spent in developing this industry and in settling soldiers on orchard lands. Year by year these and other orchards are maturing, and the supply of fruits is growing with leaps and bounds. No efforts at land settlement have been so successful, and paradoxically it is

the very completeness of our success in this direction which now threatens us with disaster. The requirements of the home market will soon be quite inadequate to absorb what is even now produced, let alone the produce of tens of thousands of acres of orchards which will come into bearing within the next few years.

### New Plans Essential

"While it is true that trade with Great Britain and elsewhere has been developed within the last few years, the volume must be increased very

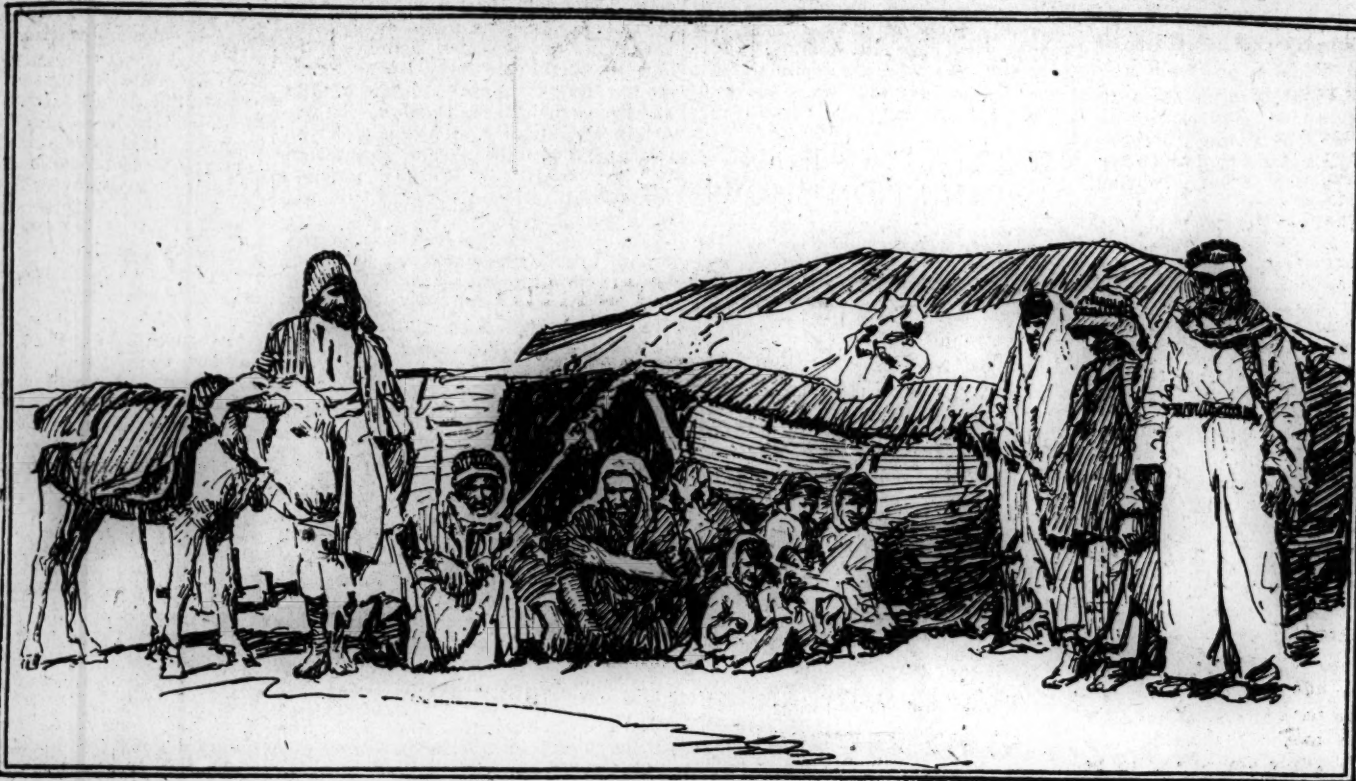
## CHILDREN OF THE DESERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It must be a rather wonderful experience to live on the desert under the glitter of remote suns; to see night after night the stars group themselves into those strange shapes we call constellations; to see, day after day, the sun rise, climb to the zenith, and set in a fog of golden dust; to look

that their thoughts are recorded, stored, and added to or elaborated. Not so the jungle folk. They are generally suspicious of strangers, shy, but often truculent. They, too, are resourceful in their own limited sphere, but they do not need to work hard in a region of prolific vegetation and so become slothful. They have no written language, and traditions are handed down from father to son and lost, or distorted beyond recognition. Out on the white dusty desert beyond Baghdad, scorched in summer,

a shock head of hair, all ruffed up, and wearing a wee shirt is playing with a small goat. He is smiling and happy, and even the kid seems to be enjoying itself. For dirt and flies and a sour smell we cannot help noticing he cares nothing. They are fat, these babies, soft brown pickaninies; but anon they will grow lean and hard, as befits the people of the desert. For that, too, is lean and hard. The men are away on their ponies; perhaps they have ridden far to the city, or to some neighboring encampment; perhaps they are caring for



An Arab family before their home

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

considerably if it is to absorb our ever-expanding production. The position is such that it cannot be dealt with by the producers alone; they have done a great deal, but unless the community comes to their aid they are at a dead-end. Unless we can find profitable markets overseas for our produce, it is futile to speak of immigration. To put it in another way, the finding of profitable markets is an essential part of a successful scheme of immigration.

"In a very short time we shall quadruple our production of fruit and other products, and unless these can be sold at profitable prices millions of money will have been spent in vain. The thriving settlements will be deserted, and our soldiers and others who have gone on the land will have to join the ranks of the unemployed. It is clear that we cannot bring more people to Australia unless we are able to find markets for the produce of the people already here. What applies to the fruit industry applies with equal force to meat, dairy produce, and other products.

"The conference has had before it facts and figures which have carried conviction to the mind of every member. It has been unanimously agreed that action is imperative and urgent, and that this will involve cooperation between the Commonwealth, the states, and the producers."

## DIRECT ELECTIONS IN SYRIA ARE FAVORED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—"Al-Jamia Al-Souria," in one of its leading articles on the elections, says: "A certain number of citizens with a preference for direct elections believe that they are preferable to those of the second degree. It is difficult to persuade a population to elect a person to gratify a private interest, whereas it might not be impossible for a group of electors representing that people to be brought to an understanding on this point.

"It is an opinion which has a certain amount of truth in it, but we have confidence in the good faith of the citizens and their fidelity to the country for which they elect their representatives, that they will give their preference to the most highly qualified.

"It is for this reason that we favor the mode of elections of second degree."

## MARINE ENGINEERS ACCEPT CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association 33, which has been negotiating with the Tow Boat Exchange for several days, has announced acceptance of a flat wage cut of \$20 a month, with retention of the 10-hour day, provision for 11 and 12 hours, and the six-day week. The Masters, Mates and Pilots Association did not join in acceptance of the cut and is said to be considering a strike to express its dissatisfaction.

out on the broad highway of the treeless expanse. Rarely does the rain fall—no clouds dim and decorate the shapeless sky. This is all that deserts have in common; they may vary otherwise—indeed few deserts are alike; there are mud deserts, sandy deserts, rocky deserts, but water they all lack, so that by far the greater part of the year they are without vegetation.

But it is the flat of Mesopotamia which, despite their monotony, in some moods beguile us to song and laughter. That hard line which bounds the horizon of the wandering Arab tribes—hard as the sea line—over which the dome of the sky fits closely as a lid; the ash gray mud scorched by the sun; the whine of the jackal at night—these things indeed repel us. But what shall we say of the bright carpet of spring flowers—brief, shy, hugging the ground so closely, yet lovely while they last! What of the satin sky by night, powdered with jewels and the silver segment of the moon, glittering like a scimitar! And again, what of that profound hush just before the sun rises; when the touch of the air is a caress; and of the afterglow, when a sheaf of glowing rays, tied in a knot under the horizon, guide us to the hidden sun which is just rising half the world away!

Thus, when we see the dark hair tents of the Arab herdsmen with their flocks of chocolate-colored sheep, their shaggy long-tailed ponies, their curs, and their donkeys, we see the product of this mode of life; so utterly different is it from the lot of those living in the dim forest, shut in on every side by lofty mountains, the stars rarely seen, and water rushing down the scuppers in the midst of a triumphant vegetation. The former, with the world spread out before them, and the sky palpitating with distant worlds, are vagabonds; the latter with their eyes bandaged almost, yet so much to see all round them, do not stir far from home, lest they get lost in the wilderness.

Such different surroundings engender very dissimilar modes of life and ways of thought. They deal with big issues, these nomads, be they Arabs of the desert or Tibetans of the tundra. They are hospitable to strangers, hardy, resourceful. They are contemplative, too, and the Arab astronomers are famous in history. From astronomy they passed on to cartography, and there are some wonderful old Arab maps. Similarly Tibetan philosophy is intricate if not profound. Each has its literature, and it is thanks to the art of writing

frozen by winds from the Persian mountains in winter, are found small encampments of Arabs, hovering round the fringes of civilization. In the spring, when the weather is pleasant and the desert is tinged green with a thin carpet of grass, the people stay for a while, with their ponies and flocks. Far out, the horizon is dotted with dark tents. Dogs bark at our approach, and the women come to the door of the tent to look at us. They are dressed for the most part in black with hoods over their heads; and with their long scarfs they half veil their faces. Rings dangle from their ears, and weight their ankles; and from the plaited hair jingles a string of Persian kran, which are like rupees. A nose ring, too, is worn. Their eyes stand out with startling distinctness owing to a blue dye which is smeared over the lower lids, and the finger nails are dyed orange with henna. So they stare at us between their fingers, though they do not veil themselves as the women of the cities. The house is partly underground—you go down two or three steps into the darkness and dirt of the interior. The walls, bulging here, sagging there, are of reed matting; the roof is of hair cloth, black or brown, and the whole is amorphous. Outside, tied to a post, is a donkey—a common beast of burden along the margin of the desert. There are big bundles of ash white brushwood too, piled high; it is fuel, collected from the desert. It also serves to fill up chinks round the tent and keep off the wind.

But more conspicuous than all else are the children who loiter around their tent home. A small baby lies naked on a mat, bathed in the spring sunshine. He is very dirty, and quite indifferent to the swarms of flies which play around him. Another child, with

their flocks. They roam far afield, these restless tribes, for they have not yet settled down to agriculture. But they are not quite Badawin, true Sons of the Desert. The real Badawin of high Arabia despise the Arabs of Mesopotamia who have settled down to a sedentary life of peace, tilling the soil by the river; they despise, too, these half wandering tribes who with their flocks hover round the outskirts of civilization, not wandering very far from cities. Nevertheless, all these tribes have overflowed from Arabia, and are sprung from the Badawin. They are simple pastoral people, who have scarcely changed since the days of the Old Testament.

Glance inside the humble home. There is not much there, for these Arab tribes are very poor. A few rugs, a copper vessel for water, and cooking pots; a gun and harness—may, it is not much, surely. But at least these children are happy; they laugh as they play in the dirt. There is a jingle of bells, and the men return, centering up on their ponies. They throw themselves out of the deep saddles, and stalk across to us, leading their ponies, their long guns on their backs. With flashing teeth they smile a greeting, their fierce, dark eyes searching ours. The ponies toss their heads and the bells jingle pleasantly.

Dusk is falling over the desert, and the flocks of sheep and goats, driven in by small children, are wending their way home; already the jackals are beginning to howl. Before they disappear behind the flap of the tent, the babies whom we saw asleep in the sunshine stare at us quizzically, finger in mouth; then, assured that we are friends, smile a good night. From within comes the voice of a mother crooning to sleep these children of the desert.

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IRISH TREATY

Capt. Henry Harrison Calls the Treaty a "Great Act of Constructive Statesmanship"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—"It constitutes a great act of constructive statesmanship which reflects the most signal credit upon the parties to the negotiation," said Capt. Henry Harrison, of the Irish Dominion League, when asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor what he thought of the treaty which had just been signed between Great Britain and Ireland. "There can be little doubt but that the overwhelming mass of public opinion in both countries will be expressed in the ratification of the agreement by the two legislatures represented by the respective plenipotentiaries. A compromise of conflicting claims and ideals has been attained, a compromise of the most justifiable and felicitous type which involves no sacrifice of essential principles or vital interests by either party.

"It is due from one who had learned to regard British statesmanship as applied to Ireland with profound suspicion to congratulate it upon having acted in a spirit of good faith upon a liberal construction of the terms of its offer of July last. Still more is it due to our Irish plenipotentiaries to congratulate them, not merely upon their signal success, but upon the courage, sagacity and skill by which that success was achieved. The national independence is secure, together with that entire control of the means whereby the development of our national life and fortunes can be fostered in accordance with Irish ideas and Irish needs."

### Irish Indivisibility

Referring to the continuance of partition, he said that the indivisibility of Ireland was vindicated by the provisions in regard to Northeast Ulster which though enabled temporarily to stand aloof as an outlying portion of Great Britain, was afforded abundant facilities for making its own bargain and for realizing how closely its own welfare, political, cultural, and commercial, was inextricably involved in the recognition and realization of the essential organic national unity of Ireland. It was not possible to doubt what the ultimate result would be. "We who saw in France and Flanders," he said, "how the sixteenth (Irish) division and the thirty-sixth (Ulster) division fraternized have always cherished that happy augury of a similar fraternization at home. It is too early yet to engage upon a detailed investigation of the terms. It is permissible for those of us of the Irish Dominion League who labored for long to secure the principle of dominion status—as a basis

for negotiations between the two countries, to congratulate ourselves upon the successful realization of our cherished goal. Dominion status for the Irish Free State is a synonym for national independence."

He described the financial clauses as not unsatisfactory, and said there could be no doubt but that any possible ascertainment, reasonably conducted, of Ireland's liabilities and rights would result in a very large increase in her revenue. This would leave a substantial fund available for reduction of taxation, or for capital expenditure on reconstruction, and the untrammelled enjoyment of future resources would be assured as the national prosperity leapt forward under the impulse of political freedom and national ambition.

### Requirements Not Burdensome

"What of the facilities required by the British Admiralty?"

"These are by no means burdensome," replied Captain Harrison, "and it is contemplated that Ireland may in the future undertake her own coastal defense. We are to have our own Irish army, and the corollary to this, in accordance with Dominion precedents, is that there shall be no British Imperial troops in Ireland unless asked for by the Irish Government. The arrangements for ratification for a provisional government and further steps toward the constitution of the new Irish Free State are all satisfactory enough, following as they will, no doubt, in their procedure and effects the Dominion model; and it is good to note that there is to be no delay in getting to work.

"Then you entirely approve of the terms of the treaty?"

"Not quite, for I must confess I feel a considerable repugnance to the clause relative to religious endowments. I do not think it in the least necessary, and it appears to me to be somewhat derogatory to our national honor. Doubtless in a compromise it may have had a good deal to recommend it on other grounds. Furthermore it is to be more than an article in a treaty; it, in fact, it is to be translated into restrictive provisions of a statute embodying the new constitution, it affords opportunities for interpretation of the Irish Constitution at the instance of private litigants with final appeals to the judicial committee of the British Privy Council."

Captain Harrison explained the general silence of the agreement as to judicial independence for Ireland and as to ultimate appellate tribunals, by pointing out that there was even still some conflict of opinion between the dominions and the imperial authorities on this very question of the appellate functions of the Privy Council, and of a proposed imperial appellate tribunal in substitution thereof, the dominions generally appearing to prefer judicial independence. "But," he concluded cheerily, "every Irishman irrespective of party or creed may now look forward to the future with confidence and pride. The peace is an honorable peace, and a sure foundation for a noble structure of national prosperity."



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## MADRID WELCOMES ARMY COMMANDER

Visit to Capital of General Berenguer, High Commissioner in Morocco, Is Made the Occasion for a Great Reception

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The coming of General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, to Madrid for the first time since he became so much engaged with the new campaign against the rebels in the country round Melilla, to confer with the government on the present situation and future plans, was made the occasion for one of the most remarkable receptions of a Spaniard ever seen in the capital in these times. Practically the whole of official Spain, from the King down to the ward, and much that was unofficial but still highly distinguished, went down to the Atocha station to welcome him. General Berenguer arrived in the early morning by the Andalusian express and, not having the slightest idea what was ahead of him, was in mufti with a soft hat.

Seeing the King on the platform waiting for him with open arms, he was much confused and murmured that he ought to have been told what was about to be done so that at least he might have worn uniform to meet the King, but the War Minister, Mr. de la Cierva, declared that the idea had been to give him a little surprise. The King chatted with him for a few minutes, and the two then walked toward the entrance to the station, from where shortly afterward the King drove away in his automobile.

### Conference With King

Practically the whole of the government was on the station platform. There was the Premier, Anthony Maura, and the ministers of War, Labor, Foreign Affairs, Marine, Public Works, Grace and Justice, Education and the Interior. There were also the Infante Fernando, the Captain-General of Madrid (the Marquess de Estella), the Civil Governor, a number of former ministers and enough generals, as it seemed, to control a fair-sized army. Some newspaper reporters worked their way up to the High Commissioner when opportunity occurred, and asked if he could not tell them anything about Morocco. The general answered that there was not a word to be said until he had conferred with the government. He went forthwith to the palace to pay his respects to the Queen, and "as next entertained to lunch at the Ministry of War," the King presiding, while the guests included most members of the government and a whole host of other dignitaries. After this the business part of the visit began in earnest. So far all that General Berenguer would say was that "all was going well" in Morocco, and that for his own part all that he had done had been to wait until the government sent him what he asked for. "Spain has done all the rest," he said.

During the remainder of that day and on the whole of the following one, General Berenguer was engaged in close discussion with various entities. First there was a two hours' conference with the King, and then one with the Premier which lasted from 10 at night until 1 the next morning. After a night's rest he was again at the Ministry of War at 9 o'clock to beat out all the big questions with Mr. de la Cierva, these two representing to many people the two most active and energetic individuals in Spain, rising earliest, taking least rest, and working longest. They shut themselves up in Mr. de la Cierva's room, and orders were given that on no account were they to be interrupted, and they remained in conference for four hours until 1 o'clock. Afterward there was a lunch in honor of the general at the royal palace.

### Echoes of Melilla Disaster

It was quite evidently desirable or necessary to give General Berenguer a good reception when he came to Madrid in circumstances like the present. He has had four months of unceasing and the most strenuous work in circumstances of great anxiety and difficulty, with the fate of Spanish Morocco depending upon the issue and the whole of the country watching him. In the mass of general opinion he has done well; Mr. de la Cierva plainly says that he has established himself as one of the finest military figures of the epoch. But it was almost equally inevitable that some political capital should be made of the circumstances of the reception, especially as even then the debate on Morocco was being continued in the Cortes and a few deputies were evincing increasing anxiety to get to the bottom of the great question as to who was responsible for the Melilla disaster, certain elements hinting that General Berenguer himself was not wholly free from blame in the sense that he knew what General Silvestre was doing or was likely to do and ought to have interfered in time.

The politicians who are addicted to this group have put forth the notion that the demonstration of welcome at the Atocha station, headed by the King himself and assisted by everybody who was anybody in Madrid, was organized specially by Mr. de la Cierva, the War Minister, to demonstrate to the aforesaid parliamentary critics that he and the government did not care a fig for what they did and said in the Chamber. There have also been set in circulation once again rumors to the effect that General Berenguer wishes to resign, and that it is his firm intention to do so immediately, not wholly because of differences of opinion between himself and certain high governmental authorities as to what the future course of procedure should be in Morocco, but because he wishes to have complete liberty of action and

to defend in the Chamber his own conduct, and to press there his views as to what ought to be done in the Protectorate.

### Possibility of Resignation

Further, upon the question of the possibility of his resignation, it is said that this would now be very welcome to Mr. Maura, if indeed the suggestion in the first place has not come direct from him, since, with General Berenguer out of the way, the Premier could set about reconstructing the high commissionership according to his own tastes, and would immediately place the office in the hands of a civil instead of a military administrator. These are the rumors in progress, and no opinion can safely be expressed concerning them except that a large section of the more thoughtful public views with anxiety the apparent efforts of the Premier to overthrow existing arrangements almost entirely upon his own initiative as it seems, especially as these are matters of deep permanent consequence, while Spanish ministries in these times are only affairs for days or weeks.

General Berenguer is naturally reserved at this moment, but the "Correspondencia de España" prints a very interesting and pointed interview with him which its representative in Morocco had just before the High Commissioner left on his journey to Spain. He said that everything connected with the immediate future of the campaign had already been arranged, and his conferences at Madrid would not be related to that. In reply to the suggestion that people in Spain were complaining that the campaign did not move more quickly, General Berenguer said that it was easy to understand the desire of people at home to have their soldier relatives repatriated as soon as possible, and that in their anxiety they might consider the operations slow, but by this slowness he was securing certainty and preventing heavy losses, which must be his first preoccupation. He wished to secure the maximum advantage from minimum losses, and that was why he advanced cautiously.

Besides this they were now operating on and around great mountain masses, and were approaching the end of this most difficult stage by claspings the collar of Mount Gurugu by means of Ras Medua. Afterward, with Ixan, Afra and Axara dominated, they would go forth into flat open country as far as Ben Tieb, and by then it would appear that most of the difficulties in this region would be solved. Owing to the accumulation of forces the positions of Ben Tieb and Anual should fall easily into the Spanish possessions when the time came.

### Stern Justice Demanded

The interviewer put to General Berenguer the straight question as to whether the reoccupation of all the positions that Spain had lost would settle for her that problem of revindication that she needed to have settled.

The High Commissioner answered that the question was very interesting and he was glad that it had been asked. "Merely material reconquest would not be enough," he said. "It is essential that the tribes should be sent back to their homes disarmed like rebel culprits who have just been submitted to a fair and severe judgment. Punishment must not be inflicted with any systematic cruelty, but with what is due in the strictest justice before the face of Europe and in the name of the civilization that we represent, which cannot allow such frightful horrors as those of last July and the assassinations at Monte Arruit in August to be perpetuated with impunity and to pass without the most serious notice."

"It would be stupid," the High Commissioner continued, "to speak of the repatriation of our soldiers in Morocco as long as the complete reconquest and the settlement are not consummated facts, because possession with the enemy in ambush is not the kind of possession with which the serious work of Protectorate may be carried on. That sort of thing, without power to assist the surrendered natives against the rebels, would result in a mere caricature of a Protectorate."

"For this reason not a single soldier can be taken away from Africa so long as the tribes have not come forward to answer for what they have done, and justice is more more re-established to continue the work of civilization. If we merely reached Anual again without mission having been made in this form and to this extent really nothing would have been done after all. We must consequently stay there and give the impression of our sovereignty over the territory. When arms have made the Protectorate secure, then will be the time to start the civil procedure with its excellent colonizing functions. As to an apparent lull in the operations just now, it has to be remembered that in Morocco there are falling what the natives call the first rains, and they fall very heavily. As December advances we enter into the North African spring, and then there will be forward movements. They will take place simultaneously at each end of the zone, and I shall alternate from one end to the other as my presence may be needed at either."

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION TO BRANCH OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A campaign for nation-wide expansion for the English-Speaking Union was begun yesterday, according to an announcement by John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and president of the English-Speaking Union of the United States. Mr. Davis said that the closing months of the year 1921 had witnessed the beginning of a splendid demonstration of good will and cooperation between nations which it remains for the new year to further.

## JEWS OF GERMANY REAFFIRM LOYALTY

Jewish Section of the Population  
Protests Vigorously Against  
Attacks on Their Integrity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Two very notable declarations recently made here have once more directed public attention to the very important Jewish problem. One took the form of a proclamation issued to the south of Germany, of which the following is the text:

"To the young men and women who place their Germanism above everything else, who are prepared, with vigorous hands and warm hearts, to take part in the task of Germany's reconstruction, belong numerous Jews. They call themselves National Germans because their whole being is rooted in the German nation. They have given their best for Germany in war and in peace. They hate profiteers and speculators, illegal and dishonorable business methods, the spirit of frivolity, and mad striving for pleasure, aggressive and sly cunning as much as do their fellow countrymen of other creeds. And in spite of that fact, a section of German youth refuses to us the right of collaboration because they apparently forget that among Jews, as among others, there are good and bad, worthy and unworthy!"

### Appeal to German Youth

"Our appeal is addressed to the non-Jewish students of all German high schools, to all young Germans eager for the good of Germany. Do not (we say) allow yourselves to be influenced by catchwords and popular cries! Decide for yourself who will be your collaborators in the work of Germany's reconstruction! Do not refuse to accept the fellowship and collaboration of Jews simply because they happen to be Jews, but differentiate between the worthy and the unworthy in this respect among them! Fight for German culture, whose champions we are as much as you! We, nationally-minded Jews, do not ask you to work with us without knowing us. We do ask, however, that before rejecting our offers of collaboration you should try to know and understand us. Do not do an injustice to Germany by rejecting the hands which want to work for her reconstruction!"

The other notable public manifestation on the part of German Jewry was made at a meeting, to which the entire German press gave great publicity, of the "Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith" held recently in Berlin. At that meeting vigorous speeches proclaiming the intense devotion of German Jews to their country and protesting against the anti-Jewish movement were delivered by leading Jews.

### Propaganda Analyzed

A striking speech from Dr. Hollander of Berlin followed. He analyzed the reasons for the violent anti-Jewish campaign which certain elements in Germany have been conducting, and pointed out that the blame for every disaster which afflicted the Fatherland was apportioned to the Jews. "Such men," he continued, "as General Ludendorff and Colonel Bauer, Ludendorff's friend, for example, recently made demagogic attacks upon the Jews which are quite unfounded. The reproach is leveled on the Jews by German Nationalists that they are internationalist and stirrers-up of class hatreds. Certainly, among Jews as among non-Jews, there are such people against whom that accusation can be leveled; but to confuse the exceptions with the vast mass is wrong."

"The accusation of cowardice now being brought against the Jews is also without foundation, as statistics in regard to Jews in the world war would prove. The German Jews offered enormous sacrifices for the common cause of the German Fatherland during the war, and they indignantly protest against the accusations now being leveled at them."

After various women speakers had also protested against the "disgraceful campaign" now being conducted against the German Jews, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "The Central Association of German citizens of Jewish faith have rallied, since its foundation, German Jews to the German flag. They will not allow themselves to be prevented from carrying out their patriotic duties through anti-Jewish threats or a popular campaign of hate."

Even the notorious Berlin anti-Jewish press, in reporting the proceedings referred to, admit that during the war and since the armistice large numbers of Jews have shown themselves to be loyal and honorable citizens.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Pioneers at the Cape

There was a time when the seamen of Europe were as ignorant of what they would find if they continued to sail down the coast of Africa as they were of what lay to the west across the Atlantic. In those far-off days of doubt and adventure the Portuguese were among the leading mariners of the world, and to one of their nation, Bartholomew Diaz, fell the glory of first rounding the Cape. He called it the Cape of Storms, but the Portuguese King was so delighted with the discovery that he changed the name to Good Hope. A new sea route was now open to India from the west, and the Portuguese, followed in time by Dutch, French and English, started trade with the East by way of the Cape.

Sailing vessels in the past took some months on the voyage, and Table Bay became a welcome and customary port of call for ships passing to and fro, as there a fresh stream ran down from Table Mountain, and the natives would barter food for beads and trinkets. The beach here was also used as a post office, packages of letters, to be picked up by the next vessel, being placed under large stones which were engraved with the name of the ship that left them, and of its captain, and with date of arrival and departure. One such stone left in 1622 by an English ship returning from Surat is to be seen at the general post office in Cape Town; after the usual particulars are the words, "Heare under looke for letters."

Then there came a day "that was the starting point of the whole future history of Cape Colony. A Dutch vessel was wrecked at Table Bay; its crew got safely to land but had to wait several months before a ship arrived to take them off. A sailor is a good hand at making the best of things, and these Dutchmen settled themselves down on a spot now covered by Cape Town, planted vegetables and obtained meat through friendly intercourse with the natives. When they reached home, the Dutch East India Company was so struck with the report of their doings, that it was decided to carry out their work on a larger scale, and to provide a regular victualing station for their ships. Accordingly three were sent off, under command of Johan van Riebeeck, to take possession of Table Bay, and on April 6 and 7, 1652, he and his party of about 100 men, with some women and children, landed on the shore that lies between the sea and Table Mountain. Here was absolutely nothing for their reception but the barren land backed by wild mountains with wild beasts and savages for their only neighbors. Even van Riebeeck, who seems to have been generally energetic and optimistic, found it "lonesome and melancholy." He put up what temporary shelter was possible, and set about fulfilling his orders, which were to "build a fort, plant a garden; and to keep friends with the natives. These belonged to the lowest tribes of savages; the Dutch gave them the name of Hottentots, as expressive of their stammering speech, which was accompanied by a curious click of the tongue; some one described them as "clicking like Turkey cocks."

Van Riebeeck lost no time in digging the foundations of his fort, planting his kitchen garden, and making a canal to carry the fresh water down from the mountain and to surround his fort. Wooden houses had been brought from Holland to set up within the inclosure of the fort, and here, in this month of May, in a still roofless building, the first sermon was preached in Cape Colony. Van Riebeeck's letters tell of his trials and privations endured by his little company for the first year or two of Cape life. Rains came on soon after their arrival and neither plank nor tarpaulins could keep their goods dry. These pioneers appear, indeed, to have started from home rather ill-provided in some ways, if we may judge from Van Riebeeck's list of requirements drawn up soon after the landing. It includes various materials for clothing, blankets, soap, wax, and cotton thread for candles, and a number of "cotton blankets" to be put into silk covers and made into "feather beds" for the men, as it was cold. We do not hear much about the women. The women, it is true, were in a minority, for there is a request for rice "sufficient for 120 eaters," 20 only of whom were women and children.

Van Riebeeck was full of plans for starting a dairy, for a large seal fishery—the seals swarmed in seals in short, for doing everything for themselves, if only he could have more men and tools; if only some industrious Chinese could be sent out, for his own men were wanted for the fort, and gardens, and for the digging of canals.

Well, the newcomers got somehow through the next few months, but in January are still in want of food; all the cattle the natives had now brought in, and most of the rice and barley had to be kept for victualing the ships. The garden was now growing delicious lettuce, turnips and carrots, but corn-growing was a failure, partly owing to southeast winds which "fell over Table Mountain like real thunder claps. So bread having all to be sent from Amsterdam was lacking then, and often again in later months. A year after arrival most of the crockery is broken, and the pewter plates and dishes will hardly go round. In the midst of all this scarcity, Van Riebeeck nevertheless is confident that, to use his own quaint language, "With God in the Van" they will in course of time "be overflowing with refreshments." Fortunately he came across a circular grove of trees within the shelter of which he was at last able to have his own cornfields. A great barn, "Groote Schuur," was built for a granary; the name survives in the later beautiful Dutch house on the same site which was Cecil Rhodes' home. In 1655 there was haymaking,

clover knee high, and flourishing corn fields at "Rondebosch" and Van Riebeeck took all the Dutch women in his wagon to spend the day out there and "give them a little pleasure."

By the end of the century there were 80 houses in this old Dutch cape settlement, and pictures of Dutch homesteads—long one-story white buildings with reed-thatched roofs and picturesque gables, make us regret that any should have disappeared. Beautiful memorials of the pioneering days are the magnificent oaks which were imported and planted all over the sun-

ning birds no longer poised over the hedge in search of honey. The last guest went and the big house once more lost its friendly, sunshiny look, for the big shutters were on and the sun could not shine on the many windows and reflect the red and gold sunset from over behind the orchard. One gray day the hedge felt something cold and wet softly caressing its yellow and brown leaves.

"Who are you?" asked the hedge, "I do not remember having met you before."

"You don't know us?" all the little

white somethings asked with a chuckle. "We are snowflakes and you will come to know us right well before the summer comes again. Have you forgotten the pleasant times we have had in many past winters?" Well acquainted the hedge soon became, for the snowflakes arrived with their relations and snuggled down in every corner of the hedge.

By and by the sun grew more neighborly and called to the red berries to come out and visit with him. "Push out your rosy heads," he called, "and I will shine upon you." The rose berries pushed out through the snow but the sun could not stay long to greet them, for he came for a shorter time each day. He had just about time to call:

"Hold up your heads, little red berries, and shine out. You look like little red lanterns, glowing over the winter grayness." So the berries held their heads up and helped to brighten the short, still days. One morning the stillness was broken by a queer little sound, half song and half call. This is what it said:

"Chickadee-dee-dee, Chickadee-dee-dee." The berries puffed out their round, red cheeks.

"Callers are coming," they told the hedge. "Isn't it nice?" A whole flock of Chickadees came and were invited to dine.

"We have seeds aplenty," said the rose berries, gladly giving of their store. Just now came what the farmers call the January thaw and it melted the roof from the hedge and many more glowing little lanterns brightened up the dull days. Then the hedge had a wonderful plan.

"We will have a party,"

"In the winter?" asked the berries, wondering.

"Just the time," said the hedge. "There are many birds out in the fields and in the woods and here are we with food in abundance. Let us share it." So the hedge asked the Chickadees to deliver the invitations for the day after tomorrow. The day after tomorrow came and the very first person to arrive was the sun.

"I've heard about it," he called. "I've come along to see the fun." Neddy Nuthatch and half a dozen of his neighbors were the next to come and they were bidden to help themselves. A couple of Kinglets, tiny little fellows, with heads as bright as the berries, came next and they were followed by Redheaded Woodpecker and his Cousin Downy, who came along just for a "How-de-do" and a seed or two, then asking to woods beyond, where their busy hammers rang out on the frosty air. In a hurry came a band of Snowflakes, whirling close to the ground, like a cloud of flying leaves in the winter wind.

From the cedars in the pasture, came a company of Cedar Waxwings, in town just long enough to attend the party. The berries hoped that they would linger, so delighted were they with their dress and manners. Daintily arrayed in grayish brown, and plum color, they were pretty pictures. Mr. Waxwing wore a wonderful hood or crest of grayish brown with soft, deep plum color just peeping through. His vest was white with a bit of yellow to brighten it.

All day long they kept open house and visitors came until dusk, when twinkly little eyes in the sky began, one at a time, to wink down upon a happy hedge.

## My Mother's Ring

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

My mother has an opal ring. A dainty, softly glowing thing. Which like a rainbow seems. It flashes red, then green, then blue. Its colors are of every hue; The lovely jewel gleams Upon her finger. When the sun Has gone to bed and day is done, My mother's ring I wear, And watch the firelight make it shine As if a bit of sunset fine Had been imprisoned there.

Charlie's sister. "Yes, I'm going to school," called Jamie.

"What will you do there today, Jamie?" went on Christine.

"French," said Jamie.

"And do you like French?" persisted the friendly little voice.

"I don't know any and it seems hard to learn," blurted forth Jamie.

"I know something you can learn," came the reply. "D'you see this tree I'm in? D'you know that in French, Jamie?" Jamie felt a sudden interest

awaken in him. No, he didn't know. "Because I'll tell you, and then you'll

pull, his master walked in front of him, holding out a small branch. This plan was a great success, as Benji was so keen to get the twig that he quite forgot the weight behind him and raced across the orchard. From now on he was very little trouble to train, and was soon big enough to be driven about the roads. Benji is still very playful and often stands up on his hind legs and sometimes pretends to butt his master, but he is very friendly and will follow him like a dog when he goes for a walk.

## The Wind Riders

White Wings had not long to wait for her maiden trip. The day after she was completed a strong, steady wind blew out of the west and her four young builders and owners made preparations for an extended cruise. They collected some old buffalo robes with which they lined the cockpit, filled a valise with grub and thermos bottles of hot cocoa, and felt ready for whatever the day should bring forth.

Dick was chosen captain. The boys never started on an expedition without first arranging for someone to give commands. It taught the art of prompt obedience as well as the power to command, both "lessons necessary to know."

"Up with the mainsail," thundered the captain, and the big white sail slipped up the mast without a hitch. The peak was then pulled taut, the halliards crisscrossed in true nautical style around the cleats and, while the sails flapped and rippled, impatient to be gone, the crew stowed themselves snugly into the tiny cockpit at the stern, with only their eyes showing between robe and cap. Dick's right hand was on the long tiller.

"Jack, pull over the boom till she fills," commanded Dick. Immediately the blunt nose of the triangular craft slewed sideways, the sail bulged out—and they were off. Ice boat sailing was a new experience to most of them. A water boat would start almost imperceptibly, gather way slowly and continue with dignified pace. Not so with White Wings. Her action was more like that of a stone from a catapult—a leap into space. The two-mile tack across and up river was accomplished almost before they had got comfortably settled into their places. Then Dick threw over the tiller and they were racing furiously for the other shore.

"Jimmie, but this is great!" shouted Bobby. "How fast do you believe we're going?"

"Forty miles," guessed Fred, who was lying next to him.

"More like fifty," corrected Jack.

"Shucks, the wind's not that fast," retorted Fred.

"No matter, these ice boats go faster than the wind I'm told. Did you see us go past that pier? Aren't we humming?"

They were indeed humming. The wind of their going kept them ducked as far down as possible, but they managed to peek out at the flowing panorama of smooth ice and low, blue shores and snow-capped piers. The wind was directly down river, which meant continuous tacking. However, an ice boat sails very close to the wind and they made splendid progress. They had no plans or destination. They would go as far as they liked, eat when they liked and come home when they liked. The cruise was so exhilarating that no one wanted to call a halt, and they were nearly to the Shaw Falls, 60 miles from home, before they dropped the sail and came to "anchor" in the lee of a clump of pines.

Driftwood was gathered on the beach and a huge log roared its red flames into the frosty air. Then they attacked the basket of food, and I fear they talked with their mouths full, they were so enthusiastic over the sailing qualities of White Wings.

"Let's not be in a hurry to start back," said Fred. "With this wind behind us we would be home in an hour almost."

"Of course there's no hurry," agreed Dick. "We can camp here just as though it were summer until say 6 o'clock. What do you say?"

The boys fell in with the plan and for the rest of the afternoon roamed about the pine woods, visited a country store back on the hill, where they purchased peanuts and bar chocolate, and kept the fire blazing merrily on the beach. At 4 they noticed the clouds were thickening and by 6 a blustery blizzard was in full swing. However, the wind still came from the west and they felt that the snow would only add to the zest of the homeward journey.

They were right. As they started off it seemed as though they were moving seaward into fog and vast gray distances. The wind was like a broom sweeping the surface clean and there were no objects in the upper reaches to slow them down. It seemed very snug and cozy in the cockpit, under the buffalo robes. Gladly the gale they were so keenly aware of its presence, except for the whirling streamers of snow that flung themselves upon them. Their speed was great, and yet because of the gloom they had no notion how great. It was like flying among the clouds. They peered keenly ahead, now and then marking a wooded shore or rocky point slipping by to port or starboard, now and then catching a rosy gleam from the window of a farmhouse on the hill, once spying a brilliant display of lights from a town or village; but for minutes at a stretch it was nothing but gray, spinning flakes and blankness above, below, around.

"Boys, I tell you this is the best cruise I was ever on," declared Jack. "It even beats skating by moonlight."

"What about running the Deschene rapids?" asked Fred.

"That sure was great, but I don't know—" and Jack shook his head doubtfully.

"Anyway this is just as good fun and lasts a mighty sight longer," chirped up Bobby. "Better watch out we don't go past our house and land up at Montreal or Quebec or somewhere."

"We would have to jump some big rapids before that," grinned Dick. "What time is it, Jack?"

"Seven-thirty, Cap'n."

"Then I reckon we are pretty nigh there. Keep your weather eye open for harbor lights. There, is that not the big tree? Port your helm—haul in your sheet. Home again, me hearties!"

A cheer went up from the crew.



Where are boys and girls today?  
In the meadow making hay.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## In the Hayfield

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Where are boys and girls today?

In the meadow making hay.

See them toss the fragrant grass;  
Up and down the hill they pass,  
Laughing, singing merrily,  
"Busy haymakers are we!"

Lucy makes a posy gay  
Of clover blooms, and little May  
Picks up marguerites, and tries  
To count the flitting butterflies;  
Colin finds a skylark's nest  
When beneath a tree they rest.

Hide and seek round haycocks tall  
Charms the children one and all.  
Then they help to fill the wains,  
That come rumbling down the lanes,  
And at evening home go they  
Riding on a load of hay!

## Jamie Drummond

Jamie stood at the window of the dining room and looked thoughtfully out across the square. The sunlight slanted down and gleamed on the red of his tartan. At last he turned slowly round and seated himself at the breakfast table, where, with napkin tucked under his chin, he busied himself with porridge bowl and spoon. Somehow he was more quiet than usual. He forgot to crack his gay little jokes with his sister across the table. "If only," he kept thinking, "if only . . ."

and then he applied himself busily once more to the porridge and cream.

Breakfast over, Jamie buckled on his brogues, slung his satchel across his shoulder, took his glengarry with the black ribbon tails and silver tassel from its peg in the hall and settled it carefully at the right cock as he went out of the door, calling back a "good-by" to Drusie as she hung over the banisters to "see Jamie off to school."

While on his way up the street, thoughts kept filtering through his mind. It was the day for the French lesson at school, and to Jamie, who was so quick and clever at all his other tasks, this lesson was somewhat of a stumbling block. It was not that he could not say "Je suis-tu-es-il-est" all in a row or even count up to 20 or more; if he weren't asked to stop in the middle, but it was when the big picture was hung up that the difficulty began.

He had to stand up all alone, in his turn, quite close to it, with a long wooden pointer in his hand, seeing clearly all the things so familiar to him in his own tongue, but which he must only name and talk about in French.

On marched Jamie, past the row of plane trees and up to Mulberry House, with its stiff old-fashioned door and high fence behind which stood the old tree which gave the house its name.

"Jamie, Jamie!" called a fresh little voice above him as he reached the tree; "are you on your way to school, Jamie?" Jamie stopped under the tree, and looked up to where the sound came from.

Peering from the branches was the merry little face of Christine McLaren,

know. It's 'mûrier.' Say it, Jamie. If you were a French boy you would know. 'Mûrier, mûrier, mûrier.' So sang Christine in glee, and Jamie chanted, too, and together they sang till Jamie, with laughing face and kilt flying out as he ran, fled up the street.

The time for the French lesson came. Jamie sat at the end of the class. A new picture was hung up and there in the middle of it was a big mulberry tree! Jamie seemed to hear again the gay song of Christine. "Mûrier! mûrier! mûrier!" sang out of the song of the morning. Mademoiselle looked pleased. Then Jamie realized what had happened. He had learned something that no one else in the class had known. The old trouble had fled forever. He could learn French and he liked it. He would tell Christine.

Lessons over, Jamie sped down the street. He soon reached Mulberry House. There was Christine in the garden. "Christine! Christine! I knew it!" he called. "Mûrier! mûrier! mûrier! and I do like French." And with a jolly little laugh he ran off home.

## A Tiny Automobile

An Australian father has just completed the construction of a motor car, which is what they call an automobile in Australia, for his son. Citizens of Sydney found much to laugh at and a good deal to praise when the little son appeared in the smallest practical motor car in the world. The motor car, which was built in two years, is a complete model in miniature of a big car. It was a 1-horsepower air-cooled engine, with forward and reverse gears, electric head and tail lamps, a hood, etc. The little driver has mastered his costly toy and is able to drive proudly along in places where traffic is scarce. The story of the first drive does not mention what name has been conferred on this Australian product.

## Little Red and Yellow Flowers

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Little red and yellow flowers,  
Shining in the dew,  
Shining in the morning light,  
And the twilight, too;  
Growing on and growing on,  
Till as anything.

It's nice, oh, but it's nice of you  
To welcome in the spring,  
To stand as bright as bright can be,  
And welcome in the spring!

## Benji

Benji is a big, dark brown goat, with a white face and white legs. When he was a kid he was given to a little boy who was delighted with him, as he had always wanted a goat to drive in a cart. The first thing to be done was to get Benji used to wearing his harness. Then came putting him into the cart, which was not such an easy business. When he was harnessed in, instead of going forward when he was led, he backed and then laid down. He was lifted up and started off again. For a yard or two he went all right then stopped, stuck his forelegs out in front of him and slid gently down. For some days this sort of thing went on, until a new way to get him to go on was thought of.

Benji, like all goats, liked twigs very much, so to encourage him to

## Flowers in June

June brings tall, white daisies and the strong, sweet smell of all the clovers, purple, mauve, pink and white—and Margery Molly had one of each kind of clover in the June garden. Jessica Jane loved all the yellow flowers best of all and by a great rock she planted gold vetch so that the flowers tumbled like a bright cascade down to the ground, and in another place she had purple blue vetch.

Such interesting and pretty flowers grow in some of the stoniest and sandiest places, and when wandering through a sandy field one day the two girls saw masses of bright gold growing low to the ground. They raced over to find out what it was and discovered creeping Jennie, with its hundreds of starry bright flowers! Like lovely carpets it was spreading over all the available rocks and it was very easy for them to raise it from them into their baskets. Creeping Jennie is one of the strongest of plants; a small forgotten place will go on growing in your pocket for days and days!

Jessie Jane was made happy by finding another goldie plant in a field—this was stonecrop, and it made Jessica Jane sing with joy.

Would you find treasure?  
Search the stony place;  
There stonecrop without measure  
Grows apace!  
Like tiny gold stars,  
Its flowers shed  
Beauty and light  
Around their sandy bed.

The wrens in their funny nest grew to know and love the gardeners, and would fly about them as they worked, watching with bright eyes the watering and weeding. Margery Molly and Jessica Jane discovered through having a garden much better, because birds are always friendly with people who love flowers and look after them. Of all the birds the one they loved best to watch was the catbird, because he was so changeable. It seemed as though he wanted to have a lovely voice like all the other birds, because he was always mimicking them, and, if anyone whistled softly when he was screaming, he would at once start to sing.

In Mother's garden many flowers were now out. Every morning new Shirley poppies would shake out rose and white crinkly petals, and new pansies would open brown buds, pink eyes, while sweet William buds, pink and purple, were unfolding carefully to see what the garden really was like! Robins sang in the lilac bushes and lime trees and taught the little birds to fly, and just for a little while Margery Molly and Jessica Jane had a tame baby robin to look after and they called him "Bobbie" and he slept under a clothes basket at night! He would come to them when they sat on the grass and cock his tiny head on one side and chirp and then fly on to their dresses and ruffle his wings. When he was big enough he flew away and they didn't see him again.

One thing they decided to do when the colder days came to send the birds south; they would have bird houses, lined with hay, and they would put out seeds and bread and water every day and then all winter long they would have their birds to look after while the garden slept.



## INSTABILITY OF GOLD DISCUSSED

American Professor of Economics Lectures in London and Outlines Some Needs to Restore Tranquillization in Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The first two public lectures on "Business Depression and Instability of Money," by Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, was given under the auspices of the University of London at the School of Economics recently. The Hon. R. H. Brand, C. M. G., in introducing the lecturer, said his name was particularly associated with the question of currency stabilization. Dr. Fisher remarked that the one word which summed up the great problems of all kinds here the world today was stabilization, which included tranquillization politically and economically. To solve this great problem of unstable money, the governmental aspect of it could not be ignored. The first step was to stop inflation, and this step had been taken in the United States and in England, but not in many of the other countries in Europe.

### Sound Currency Must Be Stable

It was just as necessary, the professor continued, to stop deflation as it was to stop inflation. It was the great Englishman Ricardo who said "Sound currency must be a stable currency," and he wished that afloatism could be put in letters of gold in the consciousness of every banker, business man and economist. It was a new thought to most people that money could change in value. A mass of figures was quoted to show the real instability of money, and Dr. Fisher humorously remarked: "What can we think of the dollar which dances about in this way?"

"It is sometimes at 96, sometimes at 45, sometimes at 41, and sometimes 77," he went on. "It changes every month. Some people say we ought not to talk about it, and that if we bind our eyes and will not see, we will not suffer. The exact contrary is the fact. We suffer more from evils we do not understand than from those that we can analyze. We should never blink the truth. I believe a large part of the economic evils of the world today are due to unstable money, and to the fact that the people do not understand that it is due to unstable money, and therefore blame something else which is really blameless."

The professor proceeded to point out that countries having the same monetary standards had the same price movements. In each country there was the "illusion" that money was stable. "In money," he continued, "we need to see ourselves as others see us. We can often see what is happening in another man's country, but not in our own. We need a common standard by which we can register the changes. One of the illusions in this subject comes from trying to measure everything in your own standards, even gold itself."

### Inflation of Gold

"We imported 1,000,000,000 of gold during the war and a considerable quantity of gold since," Dr. Fisher pointed out, "and that had as much effect in raising prices in the United States as if we had issued paper. So paper inflation here produced a gold inflation here, and as Mr. Miller, one of the speakers at the Federal Reserve Board, has said, inflation is no less inflation when glided with gold."

"What I want to impress upon you is," the professor declared, "that you should not stop at the notion of stabilizing to gold. Many of you, not realizing what has happened in the United States, think all you need to do is to get back to the gold standard. The United States has that gold standard, and we have had all the instability I have described."

As regards the future, Dr. Fisher said he feared the next step in the drama of changing price levels would be an inflation, but he hoped his view was not correct. He declared he would do everything in his power to prevent it, but he anticipated an inflation in the United States and possibly in other countries. "We want to avoid further see-sawing of prices," he stated, "we want to get stability."

### COPPER COMPANIES TO RESUME

BUTTE, Montana.—The Anaconda Company will resume operations January 16. The basic wage scale for miners is reduced from \$4.75 to \$4.25, with a horizontal cut of 50 cents in wages of all mine workers, surface mill and smeltermen. Announcement is made that Butte & Superior plans resumption of production by about January 10 or 15, just as soon as the mill is in shape. North Butte, Davis Daly and Tuolumne announce they will also resume operation January 16.

### BRASS COMPANY SOLD

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—The sale of the Harley Company, a large brass manufacturing concern, to A. W. Morris, representing New York and Philadelphia capitalists, has been announced by Henry H. Skinner, banker and president, both of Harley Company and the Hendee Manufacturing Company, which owns the entire capital stock of the Harley Company.

### BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$4,375,000,000, a decrease of 22.9 per cent from last year. Details at New York there was a decrease of 18.5 per cent from a year ago.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

For 11 months to December the total exchange of bank checks in Great Britain was £32,119,445,000, a decrease from the same months in 1920 of £3,887,139,000, or 10 1/2 per cent.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended December 24 was 1,380,450 barrels, compared with 1,359,105 barrels for the preceding week.

A committee of holders of current accounts, of the Bank of Barcelona, Spain, is endeavoring to draft an arrangement by which they will be able to secure the distribution of half of the amounts standing to their credit, waiting a period of two years for the balance. The bank itself proposed a scheme to holders of its accounts, which apparently was not acceptable.

A loan of 200,000,000 lire has been authorized by the Italian Government to a society which was organized to utilize the water power available in Catanzaro, southern Italy, to develop electrical energy to power.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus in China is planned in the purchase at Soochow of 75 acres by the Electrical Appliance Manufacturing company to use Siemens patents by special arrangement with that German concern. S. T. Sze, brother of the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to be manager. Initial capitalization is equivalent to \$300,000 gold.

Two blocks of \$1,000,000 each of 4 1/2 per cent Victory bonds sold Thursday on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange at 100.06, said to be the largest transaction in Victories ever recorded in that market. It is understood that the United States Government bought for retirement.

A group of Osaka, Japan, bankers has loaned 5,000,000 yen to the Vladivostok Government, secured by goods stored in 40 warehouses controlled by the government.

## GOODS FROM ORIENT SHIPPED VIA CANADA

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—More goods from the Orient, exclusive of Japan, are estimated to have entered the United States in 1920 through the Ogdensburg, New York, gateway than came in at all Pacific coast ports of this country. The movement was principally via Vancouver and Canadian railroad lines.

Entries of these goods at Ogdensburg were valued at \$24,968,465, compared with Pacific coast districts as follows: Washington, \$14,876,587; San Francisco, \$7,359,121; Oregon, \$539,921; Southern California, \$188,631. Freight for the United States from Japan entered at Ogdensburg in 1920 was valued at \$55,796,958, compared with \$40,754,279 entered at Seattle and a total of \$64,550,467 at all Pacific coast ports of the United States.

## NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Moderate dealings and uneven price movements featured the close of the year on the Stock Exchange Saturday. Few leaders of the railway and industrial division registered more than nominal changes. Interest and activity centered in speculative oils, steels, equipments, chemical and specialties, comprising the mail order and textile groups. Advances of from 1 to 2 points in some of those shares were balanced by reactions of the same extent, but the market steadied on short covering in the later dealings.

## EASTERN STEAMSHIP REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The financial report of the Eastern Steamship Lines Inc., for November and the first 11 months of 1921, compares as follows:

| Month of Nov.          | 1921         | 1920         |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total oper. rev.       | \$390,647.41 | \$346,419.71 |
| Total income           | \$24,285.51  | \$43,136.49  |
| Total deduc'ts fr. in. | \$23,776.13  | \$23,277.08  |
| Surplus                | \$7,609.28   | \$20,139.41  |

## BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

|                      | This week   | Last week   |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| n                    | 1,004,100   | 1,005,100   |
| d                    | 993,600     | 993,000     |
| s                    | 1,407,900   | 1,437,200   |
| asury bills          | 117,037,200 | 116,538,700 |
| ances                | 15,000      | 35,000      |
| estments             | 201,600     | 182,700     |
| te deposits          | 5,130,900   | 5,756,900   |
| ivate deposits       | 16,658,200  | 18,541,700  |
| reasury certificates | 6,206,600   | 4,923,200   |
| urities              | 7,753,600   | 8,321,000   |
| ulation              | 108,995,500 | 104,567,800 |
| er liabilities       | 2,634,900   | 2,383,000   |
| ank rate             | 5 1/2%      | 5 1/2%      |
| loan bureau notes    | 7,982,200   | 7,599,300   |

## WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth stores on Christmas eve amounted to \$2,188,046, compared with \$1,898,845 in the same period of 1920. For the seven days preceding Christmas sales totaled \$11,049,790, contrasted with \$10,029,110 in the same period of 1920.

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of the Clearing House banks and trust companies for last week shows that they held \$17,166,230 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$11,217,470 from the previous week.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

|                  | Set.       | Pr.       | Parity   |
|------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Sterling         | \$4.20 1/2 | \$4.21    | \$4.4665 |
| France (French)  | .0615      | .0615 1/2 | .1930    |
| France (Belgian) | .0715 1/2  | .0715 1/2 | .1930    |
| Italy            | .0437 1/2  | .0438     | .1930    |
| Germany          | .3890      | .3890     | .0690    |
| German marks     | .0064 1/2  | .0064 1/2 | .2280    |
| Canadian dollars | .72 1/2    | .72 1/2   | .3500    |
| Argentine pesos  | .2250      | .2250     | .3500    |

## IMPROVED EXPORT TRADE PREDICTED

Bottom of Depression Has Been Reached, It Is Declared, and Business Will Be on a Much Sounder Basis During 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Considerable improvement in export conditions in the future, though this may come rather slowly, is predicted in a statement made by E. Wilhelm Droosten, export manager of the Robbins & Myers Company, for the American Manufacturers Export Association. He thinks that the bottom of the depression has been reached, and that with the beginning of 1922 conditions will improve.

One of the most important effects of the recent conditions will be that business will be on a much sounder basis, though there will be many things that will require readjustment, notably the tariff. In regard to this, Mr. Droosten urged that while lines that really need protection should have it, nothing should be done to prevent foreign goods from coming freely, as the United States must be an importer if it is to be an exporter. Business cannot be one-sided.

He says that American capital must be invested in foreign enterprises, so that there will be more American-owned houses abroad, with the fullest encouragement by the government, as this investment would go a long way toward building up foreign business and stabilizing exchange. All the money now owned the United States by the various countries should be invested as far as possible in securities and enterprises in those countries, giving long terms for settlement, and granting far greater credits than exporters have been willing to do for several years.

### More Care Needed

More care should be given by American manufacturers in the way of rendering service, as the foreign buyer is a long way from the source of supply. While he places an order he has to figure that it takes anywhere from two to six months under the most favorable circumstances before he can receive the goods, so that when it is a matter of more than a year before he receives them, as frequently happens, on account of his order not receiving prompt attention, the goods being held up for one reason or another before shipment is made, he lacks the stock he figured on receiving at a specified time. This means a loss to him, as his expenses for doing business are going on just the same while he lacks the goods to sell.

To meet this condition, particular attention should be given to such orders, shipment should be made when promised, instructions followed as given, goods shipped as ordered, well packed and protected to insure their arrival in good condition, and no errors made, as it takes a long time to rectify them, and they are bound to be expensive to someone and cause dissatisfaction. Shipping agencies, both railroads and steamship lines, should be required to use more care in handling cargo.

### Importance of Service

Rendering service of this kind is more appreciated by the foreign buyer than price, and will have a strong tendency to build up business and prevent the foreign purchaser from transferring his business to the merchant of other countries.

As the stocks now on hand in the various foreign markets are gradually depleted, as has been going on for some time past, and as rates of exchange continue to improve, foreign buyers coming to the United States will place their orders with the understanding that they are buying at the ruling rate of exchange and on a rising market as exchange gets better, and larger and longer credits will be easily possible.

## GLASGOW SHIPPING REVIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow Harbor is completely filled with shipping either in commission or being fitted out, and there is not a vacant berth. Thirty-one vessels are loading and discharging, and 34 are fitting out. Only eight are laid up or are being overhauled. This state of things is unprecedented for the time of the year, and is regarded as pointing to a revival of trade. Cargoes are still light, but the comparison with a few months ago, when the Clyde was a port of idleness, is startling.

## AMERICAN ICE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Ice Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock and a quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable January 25 to stock of record January 10. The common dividend is now on a 7 per cent basis. The consolidated income account for the year ended October 31, 1921, follows:

|                         | 1921         | 1920         |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total income            | \$17,166,230 | \$15,672,440 |
| Costs, etc.             | 11,638,170   | 10,952,113   |
| Net profits after depr. | 5,528,060    | 4,720,327    |
| Balance after pfd tax   | 1,457,507    | 873,169      |
| Interest etc.           | 449,729      | 298,776      |
| Surplus                 | 1,907,236    | 1,171,945    |
| Sold employees          | 19,002       | 19,002       |
| Final surplus           | 7,999,939    | 6,992,161    |

## UNITED STATES SILVER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Director of the Mint has purchased 55,000 ounces of silver for the San Francisco Mint and 173,000 ounces for the mint at Philadelphia, making the total purchases to date \$6,970,880 ounces.

## BUSINESS GAIN IN THE PAST YEAR

Continued Improvement Indicates Return Toward Normal, Says United States Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The beginning of the new year finds business conditions throughout the United States moderately optimistic, according to a statement by the United States Federal Reserve Board. The statement says:

"Comparison of year-end reports with those for 1920 demonstrates a continued upward movement of business and indicates a gradual restoration of normal conditions. This is in spite of the fact that December, normally a period of comparative slowing down or transition, has witnessed, as usually the case, some recession from higher levels of preceding autumn activity of business. Chief importance is usually assigned at close of the year to the holiday trade, emphasis being rather on the side of distribution than of production. This intensified demand serves to bring into actual use the goods produced in the earlier industrial period. The holiday trade is thus a test of soundness of the preceding business activity. Reports from various federal reserve districts covering more than half December show demand this year in eastern districts has registered an increase running as high as 10 per cent over 1920, while in other districts the situation is pronounced satisfactory. Manufacturing lines, although slowed down because of lessened seasonal demands, generally report a fairly satisfactory situation in regard to the trade of forward orders still testifies to the uncertainty with which prospects of coming months are regarded by many firms. Freight rates continue as a disturbing factor, due to belief that reductions already announced as affecting some commodities may be much more widely extended in the near future.

"Relatively lower prices realized both for cereals and for cotton have proved discouraging to trade in agricultural districts, and have also resulted in a slowing down of the process of liquidating frozen loans representing past advances of credit.

"Wholesale prices are showing increased stability. Unemployment conditions, on the whole, are but little changed from a month ago. "A decided improvement in European exchanges has tended to some extent to help the foreign trade situation during December, but the extreme caution on extension of bank credit which was previously so notable a phase of our foreign trade situation still continues. Export figures indicate a further decline of activity in staples, while imports show an advance. Disturbed conditions in various countries of Europe still render maintenance of business relations with them uncertain and hazardous. Rates of interest, which had already made a notable decline during the autumn, have tended, on the whole, still further downward, partly owing to the fact that there was no foreign outlet for our capital."

## COAL PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The coal output at the mines of Great Britain is still rising. For the week ended November 19 it was 4,646,300 tons as compared with 4,372,500 tons in the previous week, and 5,210,700 tons in the week ended November 20 last year.

The output from the various coal fields in Great Britain during the weeks ended November 12 and 19 was as follows:

| Districts                                   | Nov. 12   | Nov. 19   |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Northumberland                              | 199,000   | 227,700   |
| Durham                                      | 555,300   | 627,700   |
| Yorkshire                                   | 766,800   | 813,200   |
| Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales        | 381,300   | 402,300   |
| Derby, Nottingham and Leicestershire        | 528,000   | 578,300   |
| Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick and Worcester | 319,700   | 359,400   |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire               | 397,400   | 398,500   |
| Other English districts                     | 81,400    | 88,800    |
| Scotland                                    | 633,600   | 645,800   |
| Total                                       | 4,372,500 | 4,646,300 |

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of December 28, 1921, compared with the previous week, follow:

|               | Dec. 28 | Dec. 21 |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Boston        | 76.1    | 76.9    |
| New York      | 80.8    | 79.5    |
| Philadelphia  | 71.2    | 71.2    |
| Cleveland     | 72.7    | 68.3    |
| Richmond      | 42.3    | 45.0    |
| Atlanta       | 42.6    | 41.7    |
| Chicago       | 70.6    | 71.0    |
| St. Louis     | 63.2    | 64.5    |
| Minneapolis   | 56.7    | 54.8    |
| Kansas City   | 53.3    | 51.3    |
| Dallas        | 45.1    | 48.4    |
| San Francisco | 76.3    | 78.2    |
| Average       | 71.1    | 70.9    |

## STEEL MILLS REOPENING

DENVER, Colorado.—The Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will be reopened on January 2 on a basis of about 50 per cent. This will give employment to 2000 men. The iron mines of the company at Sunnyside will be reopened on a 40 per cent basis.

## ITALIAN BANK LIABILITIES

ROME, Italy.—Liabilities of the Banca Italiana di Sconto, which suspended Thursday, are estimated at 4,900,000,000 lire. Total assets are not known. The directors, of whom Guglielmo Marconi is one, were invited to subscribe 200,000,000 lire to support the institution, but only 6,900,000 lire were offered.

## SIGNS OF REVIVAL IN BELFAST LINEN

No Boom Is Expected or Desired but Rather Industrial Reconstruction Is Moving Along Sound Economic Lines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland.—The signs of revival in the Belfast linen trade continue, and the future is regarded with more hope at present than it has been for a year. There are, however, no signs of a boom in Irish linen, and one is neither expected nor desired. It would be a doubtful blessing if the boom did come, for the great need at present is not a sudden rush of business which would only be temporary and create great disturbance in the trade, but rather a gradual improvement on sound economic lines.

An important factor is the steadying of prices, and as these have now, it is believed, reached rock bottom in view of the world's flat situation those engaged in the production side of the industry can go forward with more confidence, while the merchant can assure distributors of reliable markets. Reports from the American market, which is the largest buyer of Irish linen, are entirely satisfactory. The good demand compared with previous months is being maintained, and this is particularly the case in regard to handkerchiefs, while dress linens for spring and summer wear are likely to be the fashion in America during 1922.

### Working Longer Hours

During the past few weeks the weaving end of the industry experienced a slight falling off in the volume of business. On the whole, the position is now much better than it was a few months ago. Longer hours are being worked in the weaving factories and more looms are being started, generally on forward orders. Confidence has been restored in ability to transact business at the present prices, and repeat orders are coming in in the ordinary way. The spinners have also had a fair turnover during recent weeks, but they are not so busy as formerly, as manufacturers had already operated freely in providing future requirements.

The greater stock lots in the market have been picked up. Spinners of damask and sheer yarns are well supplied with orders, and tow yarns are moving off quietly at current values. The merchants are experiencing a general demand for housekeeping goods, but hardly up to the level of preceding weeks, and for the moment retailers seem to have fixed up their immediate requirements for this class of goods, and also for handkerchiefs for the holiday trade.

### Orders for Dress Linen

There have been more orders placed in the hands of merchants for dress linens, particularly from the American market, but in view of the large quantity of dress linens due for delivery during November and December further important business in this department cannot be expected. There is also a good demand for white and colored dress linens from other shipping centers.

The supply of flax in the Irish markets these past few weeks has not been so large and growers showed an inclination not to accept the prices, but eventually the bulk of flax offered for sale was disposed of. On the Continent supplies are more plentiful and there has been more demand for all classes of fiber, but particularly in the low end, for both dew retted and water retted flaxes.

There is little serviceable quality of Russian flax or tow on offering. The price asked for Livonian stock in Great Britain is £120 per ton basis 2K at which there are no buyers. Sellers are soliciting orders from spinners at £90 to £100 per ton for Norvogen flax. 3d. low for shipment from Russia.

## NEWSPRINT OUTPUT DURING NOVEMBER

NEW YORK, New York.—Newsprint production of 44 companies in the United States and Canada, reporting to the Newsprint Service Bureau, totaled 159,855 tons in November, while shipments for the month amounted to 158,406 tons. The output was 2 per cent more than in the previous month and shipments declined 4 per cent from October.

Average daily production in November was 78.1 per cent of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920. Production by reporting United States mills during the first 11 months of 1921 was 270,597 tons, or 24 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1920, and production by Canadian mills decreased 75,945 tons, or 9 per cent during the same period, making a total decrease of 346,545 tons or 15 per cent by the 44 reporting companies. Total stocks at all reporting mills November 30 were 32,044 tons, or 54 more than October 31, and were equivalent to about four days' maximum production.

## GASOLINE MONOPOLY TO END

LONDON, England.—Advices received here say that Switzerland will abandon the government monopoly on gasoline and kerosene at the end of February.

WILD & STEVENS, INC. PRINTERS' ROLLERS 8 Purchase Street, Boston 3, Mass.

## DIVIDENDS

New England Fuel Oil, 5%, payable January 2 to stock of December 20. D. C. Heath & Co., quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable January 15 to stock of January 5.

Pittsburgh Coal, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and 1 1/2% on preferred, both payable January 25 to stock of January 13.

International Paper, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable January 16 to stock of January 9.

Imperial Oil, 2% quarterly on preferred and 1% monthly on common, both payable January 15 to stock of December 30.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, quarterly of 3% and extra of 5% in cash.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining, quarterly of 1 1/4%—87 1/2 cents a share—on preferred, payable January 14 to stock of January 6.

Pennsylvania Company, operating lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System west of Pittsburgh, semi-annual of 3%, payable December 31 to stock of December 28.

American Glue, quarterly of 2%, payable February 1 to stock of January 20. Previously the company had been paying semiannual of 4%, but stockholders recently approved of the change whereby dividends on the preferred will be quarterly instead of twice a year.

Pittsburgh Limestone, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 31.

Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields, extra of 50 cents and quarterly of 50 cents.

Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania, quarterly of 2%, payable December 31 to stock of December 29.

Associated Dry Goods, quarterly of \$1 a share on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 14, and \$1.50 on first preferred and \$1.75 on second preferred, payable March 1 to stock of February 4.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADE OUTLOOK IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—That the amount of tonnage under construction should show a further decrease was during the last quarter fully anticipated, but that, in spite of the settlement of the ship joiners' strike, the amount of work delayed in completion should remain unduly large, while the rate of output is remarkably low, and the amount of new tonnage commenced has dropped to a low figure, are features in the returns which cause uneasiness. The continued reduction in the tonnage returned as commenced is the most serious fact of all from the point of view of work in prospect.

To get contract prices for new ships down to figures within sight of current market values the committee declares is the issue for the industry, and to effect this the shipbuilders must have cheaper materials and cheaper labor. Cheaper steel is coming along fast. Wages, too, are coming down, but whether or not sufficient to meet the case is yet extremely doubtful. These two items together are calculated to be equal to a total reduction of 25 per cent in wages and to that extent shipbuilders will now be relieved in reduced costs of production. With good work and a better individual output per man, shipbuilders should soon be able to quote prices that will induce orders for necessary ships, of which there are always some wanted, while repairing firms should be in a better position to prevent the diversion of work to the Continent, from which they have suffered so much of late.

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to December 3 show:

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts    | £59,312,325 |
| Expenditure | £58,440,966 |

Corresponding period last year:

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Receipts    | £18,077,388 |
| Expenditure | £18,251,031 |

## GIANT FURNACE FOR FORD MOTOR







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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A PAINTER-ETCHER

## The Progress of W. Lee-Hankey

I like relating art to life. I like to see how a man's work is affecting the public. I like to watch it picked out and considered by people who meet it fortuitously, and who become interested in the work, because it calls to them; and who know nothing about the artist. Of such people I like to write: so I am writing about W. Lee-Hankey—painter, and painter-etcher.

The story begins in Philadelphia when I was spending a week-end with an American friend. We were looking at his pictures when he said: "O, there's a young business man in this town, a cousin of mine, who has begun to collect modern etchings, and he wants your opinion on them. I told him that he might call this afternoon and show them to you."

"Delighted," I replied. "He came, his portfolio under his arm. Imagine my surprise and pleasure when I found that all, or nearly all, were by Lee-Hankey."

"You've made a good choice," I said, "but tell me how did you come to collect Lee-Hankeys? Where did you first see them?"

"It's quite simple," he answered. "I don't know much about art, but there is a print-shop in the neighborhood of my office, and on the way home I fell into the habit of stopping to look at the prints in the window, which were changed most days. There was one man's work that especially interested me, because there was never anything sentimental, or melodramatic about it. I should call it austere, (in talking he did use quite such nice words as I do, but the meaning was similar). And the landscapes had the same kind of simple austerity, as if he had gravely felt the sight as well as seen it. I tried to decipher the signature, but couldn't make it out, so one day I went into the shop and talked with the proprietor. He told me that the signature was that of W. Lee-Hankey, an English etcher, and that he also stamps a monogram, W. L. H., in a small square on all the proofs that have been printed in his studio. I bought one."

"Splendid," said I, "you began to be a collector in the right way."

The young business man smiled. "Yes, I have gone on collecting him ever since. Sometimes I change one. My idea is to form a collection of Lee-Hankeys that I have lived with, and that I like beyond doubting. I am given a sight of the six prints or so he issues each year. He is very keen on dry-points now. I wish I knew something about him."

"I can tell you something," I said. "He is an old friend of mine."

"Really? I should be so obliged." "I saw him last at the club in London, to which we both belong, in the third year of the war. He was a Captain in the Artists' Rifles, and was home from France on leave, but all that doesn't matter now. For years I knew him only as a painter producing figure subjects, strong in character, always an artistic, never a literary motive, like his etchings; and pastels bold in design and decorative in kind. He is also an expert water-color painter. He usually finds his subjects at Etaples, the little coast village in France, where he lives most of the year, coming for winter quarters to London, where he has a studio in Spencer Street, Buckingham Gate, Alfred East's old quarters."

"I do not know him as a painter," said the young business man.

"Oh, yes, he has had a considerable success, constant exhibitions, and sales to the principal galleries. About 1902 or 1903 he turned his attention to etching; the suggestion came, I believe, from Brangwyn. It proved so fascinating, and he has made such a success, that now he devotes most of his time to it, turning occasionally to painting for the change and the joy of working in color."

A month or two after this conversation with the young business man I read a review of "The Etched Work of W. Lee-Hankey, R. E., from 1894-1920," by Martin Hardy, who is himself an able etcher. Before long I was able to get hold of a copy, and spent an agreeable morning with it.

This handsome volume, bound in green suede, is published by Lettver, who handles Lee-Hankey's etchings. How well these books are done: how proud an etcher must be when he sees his work set out in this attractive, scholarly form. One hundred and eighty-seven etchings are described and reproduced in this Catalogue, with fifty-eight color prints. To show the method of these Etching Catalogues, I transcribe one of the descriptions, relating to No. 180, the strong and beautiful dry-point called "The Clock."

"The Clock." 180. 1920. A mother, seen three-quarter length, wears a large, long, dark dress in which her child is wrapped. The mother's right hand is on the baby's chin. Signed W. L. H., and C. H. Stanley. Dry-point 30 18-18 1/2 in. 77 lines.

"Trial proof.—The mother's hair is unshaded, and the child is wearing a cap. Final State.—The child wears a white cap. Dark buildings are indicated low down on left and right. Not yet issued for subscription. No doubt my young business friend has acquired this book. Indeed, if you are collecting etchings of any particular artist you must possess the catalogue of his work; and it will be your own and your pleasure to add, in your handwriting at the end, all new plates by him that are issued."

When I returned to London I met Lee-Hankey at the club and told him that I was delighted to give people good news about the young business man's collection. He was immensely pleased, and after some talk about the catalogue, he showed me some of the new plates by him that are issued.

Interest of the American public in his etchings, he said: "You might drop in one afternoon at my studio and see my later work. I'm just finishing a new dry-point."

"Gladly," I said, "but first let me clear my mind. You are especially interested today in dry-points. Now, let me see one or two plates, clear as to the method of working on a copper or zinc plate. An etching, I know, is made by drawing the design

from a painting or drawing that has been lost. Turner was not above the use of color, for in No. 79 he has colored the etching with sepia for the guidance of the etcher. In the 'Liberal' he took all nature to be his province, for it was 'intended,' as he wrote, as an illustration of 'landscape composition, pastoral, marine, and architectural.' It is worth noting that the original price of each part containing five plates, was 35s.

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from a painting or drawing that has been lost. Turner was not above the use of color, for in No. 79 he has colored the etching with sepia for the guidance of the etcher. In the 'Liberal' he took all nature to be his province, for it was 'intended,' as he wrote, as an illustration of 'landscape composition, pastoral, marine, and architectural.' It is worth noting that the original price of each part containing five plates, was 35s.

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Nelson, Chalmers F. Ryder, Felice Waldo Howell and Cullen Yates. There are 404 hangings, with a decorative sprinkling of sculpture, and no prize awards.

Charles Warren Eaton

Happy impulse turned the steps of Charles Warren Eaton to the Glacier National Park for his midseason activities, and products of that sojourn, in the form of a series of canvases now

by the Dana Hansen, and considered the best edifice of modern Greece; the Sina's Academy built of white Pentelic marble on the plans of Hansen of Vienna, and containing sculpture by the Greek Drosos and paintings by Gripenkerl of Vienna; the National Archaeological Museum built by Lange, the new Municipal Theater, planned by Zeller, and the Polytechnic Institute designed by the Greek Lyssandros Kraftanzoglou.

contemporaries, the methods of reproduction, though still crude to us compared to the exact fac-similes of our modern wood engraving and process, increased the freedom of the illustrator. He was no longer restricted to outline—a line in which the quality never varied. It is needless to call attention to the comparative variety of line and detail in the designs of "The Little Passion," for modern could exceed the realism in either series or what used to be called the "well packed" drawing. We have greater freedom still. But Dürer and Holbein did not sacrifice, as we do, the book's they illustrated, the pages on which their illustrations appeared—when published in book form—to the illustrations themselves. They drew as well as they could, they told the story as elaborately as they could, but when the drawing was done, they were as keen to place it just where it should be on the page, for they were artists and therefore felt that the setting for a beautiful drawing should be as beautiful as the drawing itself. There was the same endeavor to make a beautiful whole to which we owe the great cathedrals and the great palaces of the past.

It is not easy to say why, but mere man seems unable to maintain a high standard for long. He can climb to the heights but, once there, he cannot continue to breathe in their exalted atmosphere. Illustration fell away from its early splendors. But the curious thing is that when a revival came, as in the thirties and sixties of the last century, and artists made drawings that the older masters had never excelled, all came for the book as a work of art had vanished. In the Grolier collection were examples of books illustrated by Isabeau, Meissner, Danhier, by Millaud, Sandys, Rosetti; the drawings are marvelous, masterpieces, but the books are horrors—type, page, paper, binding all ways without distinction, too often hideous and vulgar beyond belief. What a gap between the well-balanced, dignified page of Dürer and the sprawling page of Daumiers! Nor when, after the sixties, artists began again to pay attention to the page, were they able to design one of their own. They could add nothing to what had been done, could invent nothing. They could not go back as the Pre-Raphaelites had gone back in their painting, and the result was the series of imitations from the



## THE HOME FORUM

## On the Road to Ta-li Fu

(Southwestern China)

When we were fairly started upon our long ride to Ta-li Fu the time slipped by in a succession of delightful days. Since this was the main caravan route the mules had regular stages beyond which they would not go. If we did not stop for lunch on the march could be ended early in the afternoon and we could settle ourselves for the night in a temple which always proved a veritable "haven of rest" after a long day in the saddle. A few pages from my wife's "Journal" of September fifteenth describes our camp at Lu-ho-we and our life on the road to Ta-li Fu.

We are sitting on the porch of an old, old temple. It is on a hilltop in a forest grove with the gray-walled town lying at our feet. The sun is flooding the flower-filled courtyard and throwing bars of golden light through the twisted branches of a bent old pine, over the stone well, and into the dim recesses behind the altar where a benevolent idol grips down upon us.

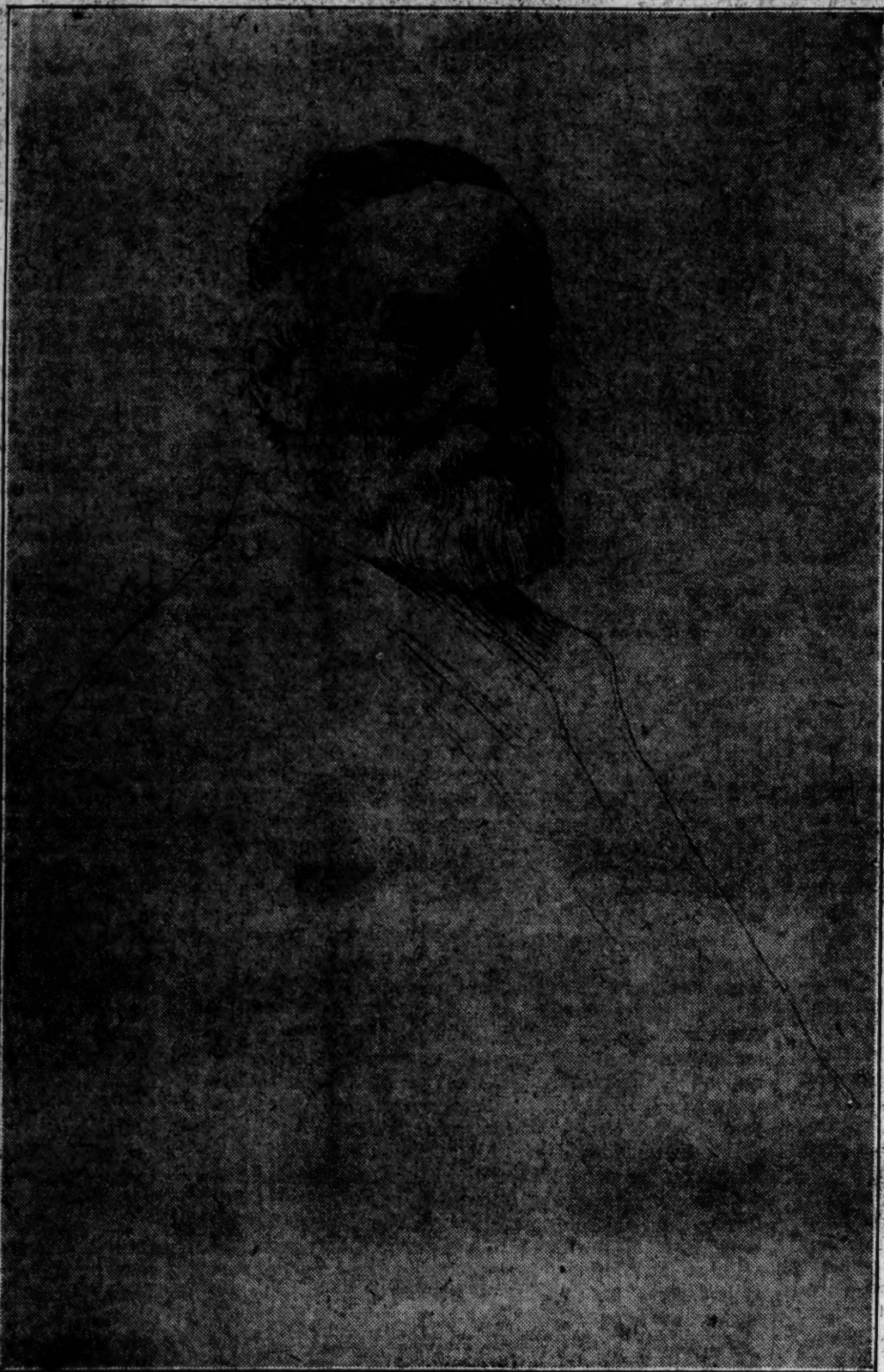
We have been in the saddle for eight hours and it is enchanting to rest in this peaceful, aged temple. Outside children are shouting and laughing but all is quiet here save for the drip in the well, and the chatter of a magpie on the pine tree. Today we made the stage in one long march and now we can rest and browse among our books or wander with a gun along the cool, tree-shaded paths.

The sun is hot at midday, although the mornings and evenings are cold, and tonight we shall have a few bright rays of yellow pine, and talk for an hour before we go to sleep upon the porch where we can see the moon come up and the stars shining so low that they seem like tiny lanterns in the sky.

It is seven days since we left Yün-nan Fu and each night we have come to temples such as this. There is an inexpressible charm about them, lying asleep, as it were, among the trees of their courtyards, with stately pillars, porches, and picturesque eaves upturned to the sky. They seem so very, very old and filled with such great calm and peace.

Sometimes they stand in the midst of a populous town, and we ride through long streets between dirty houses; suddenly we come to the dilapidated entrance of our temple, pass through a courtyard, close the huge gates and are in another world.

We leave early every morning and the boys are up long before dawn. As we sleepily open our eyes we see their dark figures silhouetted against the brilliant camp fire, hear the yawns of the mules as they chew their heads. We appear with a lantern and call out the hour and before we have fully



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Portrait etching of Watts, by Alfonse Legros

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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**Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 17, 1918.**

**Postpaid Subscription Prices to Every Country in the World**  
One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00. Single copies 15¢.

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The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except on Sundays and public holidays, is the only newspaper in the world that is published by a religious organization. It is the only newspaper in the world that is published by a woman. It is the only newspaper in the world that is published by a Christian Scientist.

dressed a breakfast of pancakes, eggs, and oatmeal is awaiting on the folding table spread with a clean white cloth. While we are eating, the beds are packed, and the loads reloaded, accompanied by a running fire of exhortations to the mules who cause us endless trouble.

They are a hard lot, these mules. Force seems to be the only thing they understand and kindness produces no results. If the march is long and we stop for time it is well-nigh impossible to get them started within three hours without the aid of threats. Once after a long halt when all seemed ready, we rode ahead only to wait by the roadside for hours before the caravan arrived. As soon as we were out of sight they had begun to shoe their mules and that night we did not make our stage until long after dark.

In the morning when we see the first loads actually on the horses we ride off at the head of the caravan followed by a straggling line of mules and horses picking their way over the jagged stones of the road. It is delightful in the early morning for the air is fresh and brisk like that of October at home, but later in the day when the sun is higher it is uncomfortably hot, and we are glad to find a bit of shade where we can rest until the caravan arrives.

The roads are execrable. The Chinese have a proverb which says: "A road is good for ten years and bad for ten thousand," and this applies most excellently to those of Yün-nan. The main caravan highways are paved with huge stones to make them passable during the rainy season, but after a few years' wear the blocks become broken and irregular, the earth is washed from between them and they are upturned at impossible angles. The result is a chaotic mass which by no stretch of imagination can be called a road. Where the stones are still in place they have been worn to such glasslike smoothness by the thousands of passing mules that it is well-nigh impossible to walk upon them. As a result a caravan avoids the paving whenever it can find a path and sometimes dozens of deeply-out trails wind over the hills beside the road.

We are seldom on level ground, for ten per cent of the entire province is mountains and we soon lost count of the names which we craved. It is slow, hard work, toiling up the steep mountain sides, but once on the ridges where the country is spread out below us like a great green valley map, there is a wonderful exhilaration, and we climb higher with a joyous sense of freedom.

Yün-nan means "south of the cloud" and every morning the peaks about us are shrouded in fog. Sometimes the veil-like mists will float about the mountain tops when we climb into them, and we are suddenly enveloped in a wet gray blanket which sends us shivering to the coats tied to our saddles. "Camp and Trails in China," says Chapman Andrews and Twiss, says Andrews:

## The Etchings of Legros

The etchings of Legros range already, however, over a period of seven-and-twenty years; and that he began so young, and at a time when etching was not popular and the art had not become a trade, is a proof at least of the spontaneity of his pursuit of it.

By temperament and instinct he was as much etcher as painter, perhaps even more. The process of etching being—always in skilled hands, of course—perhaps the readiest for the rendering of impressions and the expression of artistic thought, it is natural that Legros, whose art, whatever it may lack in immediate attractiveness, is one undoubtedly of impressions and of thoughts, should have turned to this process. And so well, indeed, has he increased his command of it—always with reference to his own particular business, to the order of impressions it is his own task to convey—that, though there are, indeed, several of his paintings which have the qualities of a master's work, we get the best of him in his etchings. Great is the technical progress he has made in these since some of the first plates catalogued so well by M. Poulet-Malassis and Mr. Thibaudau, but it is not to be imagined that the progress has been interrupted. Incompleteness and uncertainty are still likely to be visible. His execution, skilful at one time, and entirely responsive to his desire, is at another time halting, wayward, insufficiently controlled and directed. Therefore, though, as I say, the execution is not seldom excellent—economical of means and yet rich in the possession of various means—it would rarely be in itself the occasion of attracting notice to his work. With Legros, it is the conception that dominates. The conception is often such as recalls the highest achievements of art—"Four Masters of Etching," Frederick Wedmore.

## Billings on Horns and the Possum's Tail

The possum is a fellow of the Southern and Western States. He owns a sharp nose, a keen eye, a lean head, a plump body, and a poor tail.

His body is covered with a hairy kind of fur, or a dirty white complexion; his feet and fingers resemble the raccoon, his ears are a trifle smaller than the mules, and his tail is as round as an ear, and as free from capillaryness as the snake's stomach. The possum's tail bothers me. I have looked at it of the hour; I have studied it and tried to parse it; I have suggested on it as chess as I would a proposition in Euclid; I have hung over it as fondly as a hemist; I have

fretted and wondered, hav got mad, wept, and cant tell to this day whi a possum should hav a hairless caudal.

If some philosophik mind, out ov a present job, will explain this tale to me, and sho me the mercy ov it, i will explain to him, free from cost, the pucker ov the persimmon.

(The Biography of Horns)

In writing the biography of horns, i am astonished to find so many ov them, and so entirely different in their pedigree and pretensions.

"Cape Horn."—Cape Horn is the biggest horn known to man.

It is a native ov the extreme bottom ov South America, and goes the oshun.

"Horn ov a dilemma."—Dilemma is derived from the stamens verb "dilaas," which means a title spot, and has a horn on each end ov it.

There is no choice in these two horns; if yu seise one ov them the other may perforate yu, and if yu dont take either both of them may pitch into yu.

I always avoid them if possible, but when possibility gives out, mule rule is less shut up both eyes, and fite both prongs with m' whole grit.

Nine times out ov ten this will smash a dilemma, and it is alwus a good fite if yu git licked the tenth.

Yu kant argy or reason with the horn ov a dilemma, the only way is to advance in and fight for the gross amount.

"Dinner-Horn."—This is the oldest horn there is. It is set to music, and plays "Home, Sweet Home." About noon. It has his listened to, with more rapturous delits, than ever Graffia's band has. Yu kant hear it further than yu kant one ov Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kan, outfoot enny other noise. Glorious old instrument!—Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings").

## Blue January Evening

From the high rampart of the sleepy town

He watched through twigs of bare and blackened elms

Blue January evening settle down

Out of the sky's serene and watery realms,

Mingling with smoke from every dark-ening home,

And dull the low red roofs, and permeate

The blurred and winding streets.

And on all this humble drift

He saw, built up of gloomy atmosphere,

The presence of the gray cathedral lift

Its gathered towers. But very cold and clear

The unfathomed height of sky. There faintest blues,

Pale violet, paler rose, and ocean-cool

Green beryl gleamed, as streams of many hues

Might meet and swim together in a pool.

—Martin Armstrong.

## The New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
[ISAIAH, with prophetic vision, foreseeing a state of awakened consciousness in which divine Mind is recognized as the All-in-all, proceeds to define such an age as "the acceptable year of the Lord." He also describes the manner in which this acceptable year of the Lord will be brought to the apprehension of men, the character of the messenger by whom its presence will be proclaimed, and recites some of the blessings that will be enjoyed by those who hear and obey the voice of the messenger. The coming of this acceptable year of the Lord will be proclaimed, says the prophet, by one anointed—set apart—to preach "good tidings unto the meek," with signs following; to wit: the binding up of the broken-hearted, the setting at liberty the captives, the giving unto them in Zion beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.

Measured by the human sense of time, centuries intervened between the prophecy of Isaiah and the advent of Jesus of Nazareth, who came to proclaim this acceptable year of the Lord to a world in bondage to materialism. He reversed the material so-called laws of time and seasons, and demonstrated the reign of righteousness as constituting the "acceptable year of the Lord" depicted by Isaiah. This reign of righteousness Jesus declared to be the "kingdom of heaven," which he said, "is at hand," and proved it to be a state of consciousness in which divine Mind is supreme. A state of consciousness which requires neither cycles of time nor change of environment to attain, but dawns in thought naturally as the supremacy of divine Mind is recognized, understood, and demonstrated. Speaking from the standpoint of mortal belief, Jesus said, "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest?" And then, attempting to rouse the dormant understanding of his hearers and lift their thought above material limitations of sense testimony into the atmosphere of divine Mind, he continued, "Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Referring to this text, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Unity of Good," "Jesus required neither cycles of time nor thought in order to mature fitness for perfection and its possibilities. He said that the kingdom of heaven is here, and is included in Mind; that while ye say, There are yet four months and then cometh the harvest, I say, Look up, not down, for your fields are already white for the harvest; and gather the harvest by mental, not material processes." (Pages 11 and 12.)

With the approach of that season which marks the beginning of a new calendar year, reckoned from the birth of this messenger of Truth, when men cast up their accounts with themselves, turn over a new leaf in the book of their experience, make new vows, and break off from undesirable habits, Christian Scientists experience and enjoy a renewed sense of gratitude to God, and a greater loyalty and more profound reverence for their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, for the revelation which she has given the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, and her other inspired works; a revelation which illumines consciousness to behold the Christ, as in the days of the Apostles, and brings the "acceptable year of the Lord" to human apprehension, as the Sun of righteousness appears above the mental horizon. In this Happy New Year, one begins to see man as God's own child, the image of Love. Each one stands at the portal of a new experience in which old things, such as evil beliefs, passions and appetites, fear, hatred, sin, sickness, and death lose their reality; and instead of evil he finds "Sermons in stones, and good in everything." Referring to this New Year which will be ushered in as mortal mind changes its beliefs Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 125 and 126 of Science and Health, "The seasons will come and go with changes of time and tide, cold and heat, latitude and longitude. The agriculturist will find that these changes cannot affect his crops. 'As a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed.' The mariner will have dominion over the atmosphere and the great deep, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air. The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars, he will look out from them upon the universe; and the forist will find his flower before its seed. Thus matter will finally be proved nothing more than a mortal belief, wholly inadequate to affect a man through its supposed organic action or supposed existence."

That Christian Science reveals the conscious presence of this Happy New Year, the acceptable year of the Lord, bestowing the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness, is evidenced by the living witness of countless thousands of men and women today, whose broken hearts have been healed, from whom the bonds of sin and disease have been removed, who have received beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for mourning; and above all, the spiritual understanding which reveals these things as but types and shadows of that grand "Year of Jubilee," in which man perceives and demonstrates the full knowledge of Christian Science and enters into a state of consciousness so wonderfully described by Mrs. Eddy on page 558:

and 559 of Science and Health in connection with her definition of YEAR, in which she writes, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view, obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown. Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

Turning over a new leaf on New Year's morning and resolving to deny the indulgence of evil habits for a period of time is commendable, but the Messenger who came to proclaim the "acceptable year of the Lord," and who entered in thereto said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me."

## The Recluse of Hermiston

The road to Hermiston runs for a great part of the way up the valley of a stream full of falls and pools and shaded by willows and natural woods of birch. Here and there, but at a great distance, a byway branches off, and a gaunt farmhouse may be described above in a fold of the hill; but the more part of the time, the road would be quite empty of passage and the hills of habitation. Hermiston parish is one of the least populous in Scotland; and, by the time you came that length, you would scarce be surprised at the inimitable smallness of the kirk. . . . The manse close by, although no more than a cottage, is surrounded by the brightness of a flower-garden. . . . and the whole colony, kirk and manse, . . . finds its harborage in a grove of rowans; and is all the year round in a great silence broken only by the drone of the bees, the tinkle of the burn, and the bell on Sundays. A mile beyond the kirk the road leaves the valley by a precipitous ascent, and brings you a little after to the place of Hermiston, where it comes to an end in the back-yard before the coach-house. All beyond and above is the great field of the hills, the plover, the curlew, and the lark cry there; the wind blows as it blows in a ship's rigging, hard and cold and pure; and the hill-tops huddle one behind another like a herd of cattle into the sunset.

The house was sixty years old, unsightly, comfortable; a farmyard and a kitchen garden on the left, with a fruit wall where little hard green pears came to their maturity about the end of October.

The policy (as who should say the park) was of some extent, but very ill-reclaimed; heather-and-moorfowl had crossed the boundary wall and spread and roosted within; and it would have tasked a landscape gardener to say where policy ended and unpolicy nature began. My lord had been led by the influence of Mr. Sheriff Scott into a considerable design of planting; many acres were accordingly set out with fir, and the little feathery besoms gave a false scale and lent a strange toy-shop air to the moors. A great, rooky sweetness of bogs was in the air, and at all seasons an infinite melancholy piping of hill birds. Standing so high and with so little shelter, it was a cold, exposed house. . . . But the house was wind and weather proof, the hearths were kept bright with live fires of peat; and Archie might sit of an evening . . . and watch the fire prosper in the earthen fuel, and the smoke winding in the chimney, and drink deep of the pleasures of shelter.

Solitary as the place was, Archie did not want neighbors. . . . Harum-scarum, clodpole young lairds of the neighborhood paid him the compliment of a visit. Young Hay of Romanes rode down to call, on his crop-eared pony; young Fringle of Drumanno came up on his bonny grey. . . . He dined at Drifell, supped at Windelawa. He went to the new year's ball at Huntsfield and was made welcome. . . . Yet the same fate attended him here as in Edinburgh. The habit of solitude tends to perpetuate itself, and an austerity of which he was quite unconscious, and a pride which seemed arrogance, and perhaps was chiefly shyness, discouraged and offended his new companions. Hay did not return more than twice. Fringle never at all, and there came a time when Archie became in all things what he had had the name of almost from the first—the Recluse of Hermiston. "Weir of Hermiston," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Philadelphia Houses of 1760

Philadelphia, which was famous for the uniformity of its architecture, must have contained in 1760 many houses of the style of that built for Provost Smith of the College of Philadelphia. In addition to a garret this dwelling had three stories respectively eleven, ten, and nine feet high. The brick outside walls were fourteen inches thick and the partition walls, of the same material, nine inches. There were windows and window glass, heavy shutters, a plain cornice, cedar gutters and pipes. The woodwork, inside and out, was painted white, and all the rooms were plastered. No mention is made of white marble steps, but there may have been such, for no Philadelphia house was complete without them.—"Colonial Folkways," Charles M. Andrews.

## He Will Have Neighbors

Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors.—Confucius.

## Toboggans O'er the Snow

Light graceful clouds across the sky  
Are scudding swift to-night;  
But fleetier than you gause on high  
Can flaunt before the moon's full eye,  
Our craft career their flight.

Bold privateers, they hurry o'er  
A foamy stretch of sea,  
With cargoes loaded precious more  
Than fabled stone on ocean floor,  
Or wealth of Araby. . . .

Adown the long inclines they glide,  
And over fields below,  
Trim vessels with the winds allied,  
The playthings of our northern pride—  
Toboggans o'er the snow.

—William Talbot Allison.

## Hawthorne at Home

I have been looking over the sketch of Hawthorne which I wrote in the early fifties, and in which I find a description of the "Old Manse." I have forgotten whence I obtained the particulars thereof, but without doubt from Hawthorne himself, to whom belongs whatever credit attaches to this vivid picture. In sight of its window lay Concord River. Here, and up the lovely Assabet, which flows into the Concord a little distance from the village, he used to sail with Ellery Channing. A lovelier stream than the Assabet can hardly be found. Down on the water's edge grow majestic trees, whose pendant branches dip in the moveless waters and drip on the white pond-lilies and on the red cardinal-flowers which illuminate the shrubbery at their feet. Grapevines twine themselves around shrub and tree, and hang their clusters over the water within reach of the boatman's hand. Here hides the shy kingfisher, and here skims the wild duck. The pickerel leaps among the lilies, and the turtle suns itself on the rocks and roots of the trees. The Assabet is as wild now as it was three hundred years ago, when the Indian paddled his canoe along its banks. In the woods and on the sides of the hills which shelter the Assabet; in the green fields and meadows, which nowhere in New England are so beautiful as at Concord; in the orchard behind, and the slip of garden beside the "Old Manse," gathering his fruits, and cultivating his summer and winter aquashes; in his little study, poring over rare and pleasant books, communing with Emerson or Margaret Fuller, Longfellow or Lowell; happy in the bosom of his family—such were the scenes and such the life of Hawthorne in the "Old Manse" at Concord.—Richard Henry Stoddard in "Recollections."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### 1921

THE year which has just closed has, on the whole rather exceeded the expectations formed of it than otherwise. Last New Year's day the political fortunes of the world seemed to have fallen to their nadir, and the prospect before the statesman of the nations was by no means a cheerful one. It is, perhaps, to this very fact that some of the revival is owing. When the human mind has touched what it considers bottom, it yields to what may be termed the law of its own resiliency, and the upward motion becomes once more manifest. That is the story told by history throughout all the centuries during which it has been recorded. And the probability is that the upward tendency will be maintained during the present year.

The old year went out, indeed, in the midst of much more cheerful conditions than those which ushered it in. The naval and Far Eastern agreements in Washington, and the practically secured peace between Great Britain and Ireland, are signs of this. It is easy enough to discount the Washington Conference on the basis of how much more might have been accomplished. But when nine great powers with varying, and sometimes antagonistic, interests are seated round a table, it requires very nearly a race of political supermen to maintain peace, to say nothing of securing progress. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes have proved almost such supermen. The clarity and conciseness of Mr. Hughes's expression, combined with his extraordinary driving force, have been ably seconded by Mr. Balfour's determination to pour oil on troubled waters, which, whether in London or Paris, and now again in Washington, has proved him one of the assets of world conciliation. Much more might, of course, have been done in Washington than has been done. But because the political ship has not made an incredible number of knots, that is no excuse for insisting, as has been maliciously insisted, in some quarters, that it has run upon the rocks. That the insistence of Japan in retaining the Mutsu, and of France in defending the submarine, has added enormously to the future cost of navies, is unquestionable. But in spite of the action of these two powers, the proposals of Mr. Harding's government with respect to capital ships must have a very considerable effect upon the budgets of the nations.

Moreover, although France has succeeded in preserving the submarine, the insistence of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee on its piratical potentiality has won the whole-hearted support of the American delegation. No more thoroughgoing denunciation of the pirate could have been hoped for than that delivered by Senator Underwood, whilst the new rules for submarine warfare, which are being drawn up in accordance with the resolutions introduced by Mr. Root, will make it impossible for any nation which adopts them to use the submarine against merchant shipping. Thus one of the great horrors of the recent war will have been reduced as far as possible, short of outlawing the submarine, to a nullity.

If it could be said that there was the same chance of controlling the airplane-bomber and the poison-gas apparatus, the revival of Christendom might be regarded as more fully developed. Unfortunately, these modern instruments of war seem to be largely uncontrollable, though it is difficult to see why they too should not be included in the ranks of piracy. Then if any nation did use them illegitimately, that nation would find itself under the moral condemnation incurred by the sinkers of the Lusitania, and the sinking of the Lusitania perhaps more than any one single action was what subjected Germany to the horror of civilization, and so made her ultimate success impossible. The riddle of the Rhine has, however, not yet found its *Oedipus* amongst statesmen. The chemical laboratory, rather than the arsenal or dockyard, has become the storm center of human fears. And the dealing with the little packet of powder, which it is prophesied will in future years wipe out a whole city, has to be left to the genius of the year 1922, or its successors, for circumvention.

Meantime, China seems to have taken the place of the Balkans as the "powder barrel" of diplomacy, or rather, if the Near East remains the powder barrel, the Far East has become the nitroglycerine tube. That was what both Downing Street and Washington saw at the opening of the Washington Conference, and nothing that has happened in Washington has changed this point of view. The point of danger has shifted from Constantinople to Peking, because the jealousies of the nations have found a richer field in the Far East, in which to stake out their claims, than ever they did in the Balkans. It has, consequently, become the problem of diplomacy to pull up those claim stakes, and to secure the title of Chinese possessions to Peking. That is why there is so much more force, than is superficially apparent, in the proposed return of Kiaochow, Kwang-chau-wan, and Wei-hai-wei to Peking. Even then Kowloon and the all-determining Manchuria will remain, so that only the fringe of the Far Eastern question can be said to have been touched in Washington. Still the fact of the existence of this question has at least been faced, and the year 1921 will be remembered as that in which the first serious attempt was made to grapple with it.

Probably, however, the most disturbing legacy bequeathed to the old year was the world's economic condition. The year 1921 struggled with this not without success. It may be that not the least of the claims of the year to remembrance will be the fact that in it Labor first gained that larger economic view which proved to be the limitations of the strike as a weapon. The strike, in the day of unquestionable commercial prosperity, may have the effect of a thunderbolt, but the strike, in a time of falling markets and falling trade, becomes a boom-crang. It is just such a condition as this last which has been brought about in an exaggerated degree by the destruction of the Austrian, German, and Russian markets, and the decreased buying power of the rest of

the world. This is why the question of German reparations ultimately affects Lima and Rio, as it does Christiania and Cape Town. And this is why the clearer perception of facts which the old year has brought to the Quai d'Orsay is of such supreme political and economic importance. It is, therefore, the gradual clearing up of all these questions during 1921, which brings so much larger a hope with the dawning of 1922.

### Education in 1921

THERE are certain aspects of education during the past year in which it resembles a spent tide. The lifting power of a temporary prosperity is no longer behind it. So much the more is there reason for thankfulness that the claims of teachers for a living wage were met, in some countries at least, while the general economic position was one of hopefulness. But other urgent reforms, such as the building of new schoolhouses, the extension of the period of compulsory education, and a diminution in the size of classes, have been very generally postponed to a more convenient season. These retrograde tendencies are to be met with almost everywhere, though in Great Britain they may be observed with especial ease since the proposed reforms had actually been defined by legislation so far back as the year 1918. The encouragement then given to further expenditure by local authorities on school requirements, encouragement which involved financial aid by the state as well as from local sources, has been temporarily checked, and official memoranda contain various cautions which may in general be rendered unofficially as "Go slow." In some cases these warnings came after local action had been taken, and such financial commitments ought, of course, to be honored. Meanwhile the Burnham committees appointed to draw up scales of salaries for teachers finished their work during 1921; and their findings, though essentially moderate, involve an unparalleled expenditure, both local and national. In America, too, teachers' salaries have been mounting apace, but probably not at the same rate as in England, while federal legislation involving greater educational expenditure is only prospective. The Smith-Towner bill, which provided for a federal department of education, has given place to the Towner-Sterling bill, with more adequate safeguards for state and local autonomy, but otherwise not differing widely from the former measure. As regards many European countries, however, financial straits have altogether precluded any attempt at comprehensive educational legislation or even suitably administrative school reforms.

But while the lack of funds and rapidly changing social conditions have militated against effective national effort, the past year has been marked by a vast amount of experimental work in education, which will bear fruit later on. In this respect Germany takes a foremost place. Her universities are still inclined to move in the old ruts, but among their staffs may also be found those who show willingness to make new tracks; nor can it be said that such reformers belong only to academic newcomers; on the contrary, they are found scattered throughout every rank of the professoriate. Forced on to new ground, they have chosen the field of adult school work, and the Volkshochschule promises to become an influential and widespread element in the higher education of modern Germany. To mention the many school experiments that are there being made, would be difficult, and might give an exaggerated idea of the progress of the country. So long as Germans are groping almost in the dark towards social reconstruction, so long will educational effort remain comparatively formless and tentative. In France, on the other hand, there is a danger lest the conditions of her military success should so harden present school and university ideals that development will be looked for in statistical rather than in true educational directions. Italy and Spain are becoming increasingly aware of the school-torpor which has been brought about by mechanical methods of teaching. Among the smaller nations of Central Europe, Czechoslovakia has made great strides during the year, evincing a praiseworthy disposition to be impartial as between schools that are taught in the Czech and German languages.

There are those to whom innovations in school methods, overpassing national boundaries, present the most interesting indications of progress. Here there is only space to indicate two such methods. The Dalton school plan has gained much in popularity. In Great Britain, indeed, though not in the United States, it may be said to be the discovery of the year. That even young children should have some voice as to the time they give to different subjects, and the particular classes they frequent, tends to quicken their interest and to add to their sense of responsibility. They often show a surprising knowledge of the pastures that are good for them, and use gratefully the freedom to do their lessons in their own way, with such aids in books and apparatus as the classroom affords, only invoking the teacher's assistance when it becomes a matter of necessity. A scholar of New College was once brought before the authorities, so it is said, for not attending a course of lectures designed to prepare him and others for the final Oxford school in Literae Humaniores. "I will gladly go to the lectures of Mr. X," he answered, "when I have any time to waste." In the same way children are conscious of the need to apply themselves to one branch of study in preference to another, and they know very well what they can get from a particular teacher rather than from his or her colleagues. Obviously such preferences cannot be carried too far; suitable checks are needed to make the Dalton plan work; nevertheless, it has great possibilities. The second innovation is a method of teaching the pronunciation of English in the course of learning to write the language. It is called phonoscript, and consists in adding slight signs to the ordinary letters used in the modern manuscript or print writing now increasingly taught in the schools. No new letters are employed, or detached diacritics, or changes in spelling. Mr. Hayes, who has introduced the method, claims that by removing for foreigners as well as for children the stumbling-blocks of irregular pronunciation, not only will phonoscript lessen the chief difficulties of acquiring the language, but it will give to English increased opportunities of becoming a world-speech.

### The Stage in 1921

IN SURVEY the year 1921 in the theater has been a time of testing. With the full after effects of the war finally becoming manifest, the playhouses of all countries have been among the first enterprises to notice the reduction of spending for amusement. As a result of the keener discrimination on the part of playgoers, only the strongest productions have been able to hold the stage, among the new plays, and many a new piece has been quickly withdrawn that had more merit than dozens of entertainments that prospered during the undiscriminating playgoing days of the war. The difficulty of getting a strong new play has led the managers to make an uncommonly large number of revivals, with the result that a person who has not been to the theater for a dozen years sees many familiar names in the amusement columns of the newspapers, whereas two years ago he would have been at a loss to know what to have chosen, in the majority of cases, on the strength of the names of playwrights or players alone.

Thus London this year, besides the perennial "Beggar's Opera," has seen revivals of "Quality Street," "John Bull's Other Island," "Ruddigore," "Olivia," "The Melting Pot," "The Only Way," and "The Burgomaster of Belgium," among others; also many "Shakespeare plays," including "Hamlet," "Richard III," "Richard III," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King Lear," and Miss Viola Tree's magnificent restaging of "The Tempest." New York has applauded similar revivals of successes of former years, including "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Squawman," and "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and has supported Miss Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern in the most prosperous month's engagement in Shakespeare they have ever played in that city. They are acting four plays this year; while Robert Mantell, Walter Hampden, and Fritz Lieber are each presenting repertoires of four or more of the poet's plays.

Doubtless, also, because of the war, there have been increased exchanges of plays and artists among the nations, as a result of a widened international interest in the arts. Thus the revival of "Macbeth" in Paris by an American actor, James K. Hackett, was the signal for an interchange of the amenities between England, France, and the United States, for most of Mr. Hackett's company was British, and the French appreciated the opportunity, which comes to them rather seldom, of seeing the Anglo-Saxon idea of an Anglo-Saxon dramatist represented on the stage. The French idea of Shakespeare is well exemplified in the interesting performances of the Gémier and Copeau companies of Paris. Mr. Gémier's long service to the French stage has been duly recognized with an appointment as director of the second French state theater, the Odéon. Mme. Bernhardt has kept up her producing activities with an appearance in a new play, "La Gloire," by Maurice Rostand, and has made a successful professional visit to Spain. Paris has even had a chance to see, in translation, that most popular of recent English plays, "Peg o' My Heart," but frankly did not know what to make of its peculiar naïveté. Shaw and Ibsen also have been represented on the Paris stage, but the prevailing taste is, as always, strongly for the native play, and indeed there is no country with a stronger national dramatic tradition.

Paris saw the international repertory of the Pitoeff company, after it had played an interesting engagement in the international city of the year, Geneva. Rome has witnessed of late an Italian version of Barrie's "What Every Man Knows" and has greeted with deserved ovations the return to the stage of Mme. Duse. This year, also, the noted Italian actor, Grasso, has chosen to make an American tour, and he is delighting large audiences, which include, besides his countrymen, many persons who speak other languages but understand the universal language of expression as exemplified by this strong and brilliant player. A German company has toured Spain to much applause, and Mme. Xirgu's great success as Carmen has provided something of a balance for the indefinite retirement from playwriting of the leading dramatist of the country, Benavente.

War's aftermath is strikingly evident in the German theater, with the sounding in many of the plays of the new note of the voice of the people. This has been carried so far by Reinhardt, the prominent Berlin producer, that he stages plays so that the action is dominated by mob spirit. His revival of "Julius Caesar" was thrilling under this treatment, though the effect was scarcely Shakespearean, and similar objection was made to the handling of "The Weavers" as a mob play, as misrepresenting Hauptmann's original passive idea, although the result was undoubtedly exciting. Shakespeare, Shaw, and Wilde are popular in Germany, holding their own with any of the native dramatists, a condition hardly discoverable in any other country.

In England there has been something like a revival of melodrama in an effort to find new pieces sufficiently popular to keep the theaters open. "Bull-Dog Drummond" is a play of this sort that has run for months in London, and now has caught on in New York. "Welcome Stranger," and "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans" are among the few American plays that have hit the general taste in London during 1921. Considering the difficulties of the year, the success of Lord Dunsany's first long play, "If," is cause for general rejoicing, like the successful revival of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," and the transference of the latter play to the stage of the Moscow Art Theater. The Everyman Theater has continued to flourish, thanks to its dipping into the Shaw repertory. Shaw, it would appear, is the mainstay of the repertory companies in English-speaking countries. What is true of the Everyman Theater in Hampstead is true of the Copley Theater in Boston and the Maitland Playhouse in San Francisco; while Shaw shared the honors with St. John Hankin at the Birmingham Repertory Theater. The Irish repertory theaters of Dublin and Belfast are the only exceptions, though they too give Shaw playlets on occasion. Throughout England, as throughout America, the little or community theater movement is spreading, and one hears of companies in surprisingly out-of-the-way places that are doing excellent work.

### Business in 1921

IN A review of business and finance for the past year it can be said generally that there has been an improvement, increasing in volume as the year has drawn to a close, in a way that indicates even greater activity for 1922. But of far more importance is the year's reconstruction work in fundamentals, which promises a firmer and broader foundation for the economic structure than the world has ever known.

Undoubtedly the most momentous contribution to the benefit of business and finance, because it will benefit mankind, is the Washington Conference on the reduction of armament. So far, the many extraneous, yet relevant, economic questions have been kept from complicating the main question before the Conference, and they have been so clarified by the developments in Washington that, quite naturally, subsequent meetings are considered logical and necessary for the discussion of the world's economic situation. Steps to this end have been taken abroad, where the German reparations, exchange rates, and other important subjects which must be settled before readjustment is complete, will be discussed.

In addition to the two major efforts to solve some of the great problems of the world and to establish the much needed stable basis, there have been numberless smaller meetings in the United States and in other countries, where leaders in finance, industry, and commerce, with world vision, have met to consider, as never before, their problems from international standpoints. The results of these meetings have been as important as they are necessary, if ever the economic problems as a whole are to be brought nearer to their ultimate solution. Developments during the past year have so interwoven the threads of finance and trade that the very discussion alone is bound to result in a better understanding that will spell the greater confidence so much needed in the commercial world today. The world's consumptive markets are waiting, and can be increased. The world's productive capacity is even greater than the present requirements. The problem is to adjust the two so that none may be in want or unable to buy amid plenty. Local boards of trade used to and do still solve such problems in their communities. But the problem has grown to such world-wide proportions that international conferences are seeking a solution nearer than anything yet attained to the universal viewpoint, and, therefore, the most stable possible.

While these larger considerations have been holding the attention, business has been slowly but steadily gaining headway, especially in the United States. Although normal conditions have not yet been established, for there are still many price adjustments to be made, the reports show increasing activity in essential trade, and better financial conditions generally. One outstanding development of the year is the preparation, both physical and financial, which has been made by many companies engaged in various industries for greater and more economical production and marketing. These steps promise some of the keenest competition yet witnessed, unless natural conditions of supply and demand are circumvented by artificial manipulation, and the prospect of such interference becomes less with the increasing governmental watchfulness against combinations that would control a given market. The competition to come will bring with it the possibility of lower wages, which will automatically be made more acceptable by lower priced goods; but the greater savings will probably be realized in connection with factors less essential than wages of labor. That is to say, the loose spread in price between the consumer and the producer is bound to be lessened in the future economic battle.

An index of the volume of business done in the world is found in the foreign trade figures for the United States and Great Britain. The United States Department of Commerce reports that in eleven months American business houses exported \$4,189,343,000 in merchandise and imported \$2,271,797,000. During the corresponding eleven months of 1920, exports amounted to \$7,507,729,000 and imports \$5,012,424,000. From the dollar standpoint this is a large falling off, but, measured in bulk, the difference is not nearly so great, for prices have decreased tremendously. In Great Britain the imports for eleven months reached £1,001,566,061, compared with £1,794,715,839 in 1920. Exports were £643,821,532, compared with £1,238,938,504 in 1920. Reexports have to be figured in, however, and these were £97,848,481, compared with £209,706,901. Great reductions in prices here also mean that the difference in volume is not nearly so great as the money value would indicate.

Stability, at some level, is still the greatly desired objective. What that level shall be is for the future to reveal. While there is some talk of a secondary inflation of prices, opinion on the subject is divided, and many believe that there will be no decided upward turn, unless there are to be fundamental changes in the monetary policies of the various countries wrestling with that problem. To many it becomes clearer that economic recovery in the various nations progresses with the restoration of foreign trade. This trade in turn involves two particular factors, rectification of currency and exchange conditions, and better balanced budgets. These, like many other factors in the whole equation, require approximately simultaneous correction. Some progress has been made by the various foreign financing companies in the United States, but as yet the Ter Meulen plan, which promises much for international credits, has not gone into effect. The revival of the United States War Finance Corporation, authorized by Congress especially to assist the exportation of farm and other products that suffered great price depreciation, has been helpful both at home and abroad, and from January, 1921, to November a total of \$133,547,215 was advanced, as follows: Cooperative associations, \$52,400,000; banking and financing institutions, \$72,447,666; exporters, \$8,699,608.

Summed up, the year has been one in which the notable activity was the effort to improve methods that had been disrupted and had fallen behind the times, so that the groundwork is being laid for the better handling of an even greater volume of business than the world has yet known.